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A MONTHLY DEVOTED TO SPCRT & ART

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EDITOR CHATS

How much the toss in cricket affects

It is almost taken for granted that the winning of the toss in cricket is winning half the game Is it true or an exaggeration? A cricket pitch deteriorates and the side playing last is bound to find it in a comparatively worse condition. The risk of putting the other side in is justified on the count that a side aims to avoid the playing of the fourth innings by such a decision or the initial advantage it hopes to get by putting in first the opponents to give it the worst and hoping for better condition in its turn In such instances it may offset the risk of playing last. This is a calculation which turns out a speculation. We find many a captain made a scapegoat in the long history of the game. But it has never happened as it did in recent history in the Anglo-Australian test when it was said that Hutton 'tossed away the toss.' If inspite of it Hutton had won, as he perhaps could have, if catches meant to be taken, were taken, critics would have worked to justify the decision. It is the hard way in cricket. As irony had it Morris in the very next Test came in for such criticism when he put the other side in though the criticism was diluted a bit: in both instances the ends were not justified by the means I raise this interesting point whether one can be sure of coming events in cricket. Just a slip alters the complexion of the game altogether, though it is said that a side is not beaten till the last ball is bowled. Recovery in cricket becomes practically and psychologically impossible after a stage. But the concern here is about the state of the pitch and the effect of weather conditions on it during a match. One can be therefore sure of what things are at the start and cannot be sure of things to follow. Things to follow might decisively affect. It is better to be guided by the existing state of affairs. But the temptation to take a risk occasionally, carries with it the hope, even if called calculation, of bringing off a miraculous or a sensational end. The urge is inevitable in some captains It is human too. Why should we then cry hoarse when the gamble fails to come off? Why not pat the captain on the back for the enterprise Ultimately you reconcile to the inevitable in cricket.

Silver Jubilee cricket in Bombay

The announcement came as a surprise to many as Bombay is known to have bowled the first of balls in Indian cricket, over hundred years ago It was the Diamond Jubilee actually, though the Bombay Cricket Association, called this particularly as its Silver Jubilee. The B C A. came with the Cricket Board. Bombay is known for cricket festivities and the large number of fans never get satiated in watching cricket It was therefore a happy idea when the occasion was marked by the staging of two matches. thereby associating the cricket minded with the celebrations No cricketer is accepted in India unless he has proved his mettle on the Bombay maidan Invitations are readily accepted for this reason. The cream of Indian cricket divided itself into two sides in the first match In the second, a powerful side from Pakistan, Combined Services and Bhawalpur Cricket Association opposed the B C A Until recently Pakistan was one with us and this gave the impression of an another good sides-game and called back memories of Pentangular finals between communities. The games can be forgotten for the results and performances like Gupte s ten wickets even, but not for the fact that most players that matter in Indian cricket and quite a good number of them paid homage to a state that is the 'mecca' of Indian cricket In this, our good neighbours also joined The veterans were honoured on this occasion; the game served as a trial for the selection of the Indian side, individuals gave their best, the fans thoroughly enjoyed and the B C.A. passed a land mark This raises an interesting poser, can games without 'pots' still be popular ?

Captaincy in Madras cricket

In the long history of Madras cricket, captains in the past had held office for long tenures, both on the European and Indian sides. In years gone by a Ward, a Johnstone and a Subramanyam had held this office fairly long and well too The reasons are not far to seek for they were found adequate. But the concern here is the justification, even if I do not say at once the need for continuance of captaincy for years. The captain has

an additional role to play. We ask him to do his best by drawing the best out of his side in addition to putting forth his best. We should choose one that should not suffer for want of opportunities to do so. Such opportunities cannot be confined to single games or seasonal appointments. The suggestion is in a state side, the captain when once he is fixed should be persevered with for some years. The majority of the state players do not change every year and changes are confined to a few places and such changes are gradual and not felt. We are developing a fashion to change a captain for almost every match. A captain of a representative side who gets his men together under him for special occasions, should have ample opportunities to study and use the men under him to the best advantage. A captain therefore must be elected for a season at least in the minimum, He should be put on the selection committee sufficiently early before the team is shaped After all, it is he that has actually to play with his team He should be encouraged to devise the strategy in the combat. The selection committee would do well to take the role of a guide. But actually what happens ? (I would rather leave this not answered by myself) Now that we have found one in R. Balu Alagannan, good enough to hold his place on the side will he be groomed into the skipper's position on a long term policy for the good of the game in Madras. Cricket is a team game and the captain is the link and let the link be sure of the sides and joints.

How many organisations for sporting ?

The National Sports Club is the richest in India It started with the object of finding a club in most of the state centres and programmed to construct sports stadia in important centres A heavy membership fee was charged with a view to raise enough funds at each centre for the construction of a stadium. The club met with good response from most centres and almost all interested in games that could afford joined the membership. Somehow this organisation has not pulled together with the controlling bodies for games. Each of the organisation is thinking of its own grounds The N S C recently had a loan of 6 lakhs of rupees from the Central Government to carry on its programme. There is a Physical Education Board, a central organisation, interesting itself in the Physical Education of the country, Each of the games has its own central organisation. At the instance of the central Government a Council of Sports is now formed, the personnel of which is composed of the Presidents of the various controlling bodies. This appears representative of games associations in India. And now has come a voice of protest from the Amateur Athletic Federation, This Olympic organisation which is part of the World Amateur organisation rightly refuses to subordinate itself to any other association and more as to one like the Council of Sports where no line of demarcation exists between amateurs and professionals.

Some of the State Goverhments are interested in creating a separate Ministry for sports In the centre two powerful Ministries, Education and Health are interesting themselves in the sporting activities of the country. Every one is perhaps trying to do the best for sport and games in India, betraying sometimes their excess of zeal and over anxiety. It is feared there is likely to be duplication of work within the ambit of promotion of recreation. It is hoped, a policy will soon be evolved organising these organisations.

Soviet entry in games

Soviet Union have accepted the invitation of the All India Football Association to tour round India and play three Test matches. Such a trip is bound to get a bountious return, The expenses of the trip are to be borne entirely by the Soviet Union. This is a great relief with no guarantees on the home sides. There are 30 men making the trip. This is likely to be construed as a number too many for a trip and if the host side was committed to finance anyway almost the first of the objections would be against the number. The Soviet Union believes that in making a trip as this an education in itself, opportunities should be afforded to as many as possible even if all cannot be given playing opportunities adequately. There is an objection to admitting the Soviet Union to Wimbledon on the ground that they are not members of the International Organisation of Tennis. Many are interested in knowing the Soviet potentialities in the sporting world, and admittance to the sports arena should carry no conditions, though there can be regulations as to the conduct of sports.

Continued on page 6

DEMOCRATISE CRICKET

There are continuous misgivings on the procedure of running the National Championship in Cricket for the Ranji Trophy, on the ground that a side beaten early does not get enough playing opportunities in a season. Playing the matches on league basis is the suggestion and it is believed that the states then would have the maximum number of matches to play. Many states, though voting for such a procedure at the same time express that at present they hardly find it possible to cover the expenses of even the few games that fall to their lot In other words when a gate is introduced for these games the public response is poor. The states are not left with enough finances, nor the running of the matches economical It being so, it is pertinently asked how an increased number by the introduction of league system may be practicable. The urge for more playing is so persistent, that this and other considerations are not taken into account. Every state is asking the centre for a subsidy The centre in turn is applying to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Coaching funds. The centre by its gesture in recent times, encourages such hopes in our organisations.

It is worthwhile understanding that the Board of Conrtol for Cricket in India depends to a large extent on the visit of foreign teams to build its funds. But unfortunately of late such visits do not yield the anticipated profit and infact the last visit by the S.J.O.C Team was a flop, and it is also said that the majority of the Associations had sustained heavy losses in staging the matches The tours outside cannot assure a profit Other countries are not even prepared to guarantee our expenses and we have to take our chances mostly The stringency has come to be felt at the centre and in the states The state associations depend on affiliated member clubs' subscriptions for carrying on the programme. The centre in turn must depend on the fee levied on the states.

Some of the states deem themselves fortunate when a game with the foreign side is alloted to them A few are test centres Visits of foreign teams are the only hope for building finances. The state associations protest against the levy of entertainment tax on gate takings by state governments. Though the governments have not as yet laid exemption as a declared policy, yet are allowing this concession year after year to almost all championships. This saves 25% of the gross collections which is substantial and despite this, the financial position is not satisfactory.

Revenues from the visits of foreign teams to the state associations, though attractive and promising, can come only once in a way It is because most cricket playing nations are anxious to have their own home programmes in their own interest and when a nation like India is anxious to have year after year a foreign visit, in its anxiety, it is satisfied with any combination of players. The public of late are not prepared to accept a scratch side, however good the personnel might be and it is felt a national side alone can fill the bill.

In this financial background, let us turn our thoughts to the future of Ranji matches. This series is our national championship and must be played year after year. If every member state is given the maximum number of games by a league system, with the membership of the Board confined to states, about 24 games or so, a state may be expected to play in a season. Of this, if half the number are played in the home ground and the other on the away grounds, it is necessary that each state should earn from out of its home matches sufficient funds to foot its bill for away matches and to run the home matches This is on the assumption that a visiting side meets its own expenses and gets no share out of the away matches. If two matches are played a week, in three months the championship may be completed. There are difficulties of travel etc, and allowing for ordinary breaks, four months should be sufficient. There should be three months cricket at least for the state championship to precede this national championship, which will mean about seven months cricket in an year.

Cricket in India is mostly played by amateurs and the amount of time can never be spared for the game by the present players. The answer is, introduction of professiona-

lism. When the states find it hardly possible to run the day today programme, are they going to find the monies for maintenance of professionals? No. It looks as though the states must content themselves with limited number of games. The alternative seems to be, to look forward and demand a subsidy from the centre The bowl goes to the centre for assistance. The demand is made on one, who cannot be sure of its own earnings. The hat passes between these two who depend on each other for their very existance, a very curious and unfortunate position indeed All eyes are now turned towards the prospects of a gold mine namely, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Coaching scheme. There is a cry that the national championship should be subsidised by the government. Why? With the best of intentions no government can do this. If it does, will not every association for every game advance an equally good claim for consideration? The Central Government will become the grand promoter of national competitions. At best it can interest itself with major problems and may lend assistance for construction of stadia, founding of coaching centres, helping to guarantee tours and visits and in such other major policies and purposes It cannot, rather should not, pay regularly the recurring charges Its interest must be confined to productive activities only.

When the states are told, as they must be, that no assistance can be sought or expected from the central organisation or the government, for the day today purposes, each state will be driven to the necessity of finding its money for the conduct of its affairs. This healthy trend must get into the head of every state.

The states may now ask how this is possible. I will endeavour to show, what they do in other countries We have not cared to study the position in England Year after year counties in England play more number of matches than we do. They meet even twice a season In every county most of the playing ones if not all, are professionals, whose wages are paid by the county. The counties play between May and August, preceded and followed by 15 days of further game. During these five months inspite of playing continously for six days in the week, they are able to keep a sustained interest, keep going financially, draw match after match sufficient crowd, even in a busy country like theirs. Their gates are not higher. Their population is not more and their games are not spread out but played at places lying close to one another Their gate takings are not sufficient to meet the expenses of the county. Most counties have had bad financial positions. Still they survive. They do not depend on outside help, though it must be said once in 4 years they invariably make some profit out of the Australian visit if the weather is not very unkind to them.

Leave the counties and go to the Lancashire league clubs. These are just clubs within a county They play only on Saturday afternoons They cannot expect a great crowd and a big gate Still they run very well and efficiently, They give their members the benefit of a coach The expert is brought sometimes from outside the country, his passage is met and handsome salary paid. The clubs are a success financially.

But how do these things happen in England? Why is the difficulty felt in India even with less number of games The answer is simple, Though gates and takings count to a great extent, most clubs and counties depend on membership for their revenue. A county draws members from most belonging to it. The subscription is of course nominal. But the number being large, the revenue is substantial.

Most of our states do not have a ground of their own. They have no assets and some do not carry a bank balance. Why should not the states try and develop a membership among the populace? In a city like Madras, 16 to 20,000 witness daily a match, when a foreign side is at play. These are cricket enthusiasts who will not miss a big match—they have not done so for the last three decades since the introduction of gate in Madras. Canont they be interested or induced to become members of the state Association paying an annual nominal subscription of say Rs. 5/- If a regular campaign is started in Madras, with a population of over 15 lakhs, 10,000 could atleast be enlisted at once. An annual revenue of rupees fifty thousands is the immediate estimated revenue Even after staging a test match and collecting nearly one and half lakhs by way of gate, it has become hardly possible to make a profit of rupees ten thousands, even after the exemption from

entertainment tax. Subscription from members do not entail the expenses or the taxes. Subscriptions of Rs. 35/-and memberships of Rs. 250/-cannot appeal to a common man. Membership has to be built on territorial basis in districts and taluks It is a big task but definitely worth the while.

The public may demand what the association can give in return The members must of course be assured of the amenities of club life. It may be necessary to assure a representative match atleast, at the end of each season For this purpose foreign sides may be invited If this is not always possible each state can be provided with a festival game, playing against an all-India side at each of the centre, or a neighbouring country like Ceylon or Pakistan may be invited The members should be admitted free to these games The suggestion of a free entrance to general stands with atleast concessional rates if not full charges for higher seats can be considered It may be asked if all become members and all are admitted free, introduction of a gate may appear farsical. It will not be so, for a big crowd of members are capable of carrying a bigger crowd of non-members. Perhaps the membership may be drawn not only from enthusiasts but also from players Facilities to players like provision of practice pitches or coaching facilities should be an additional attraction.

At present in Madras there are about 120 clubs affiliated to M C.A It depends on the subscription and fees levied on member clubs. In some cases a collection of eleven men constitute a club representing only themselves. The institution boasting of a national character must be democratised. Perhaps this may not be done in a day. But that should be the goal It is no longer an entertainment by a few for their own benefits The public money is going into these organisations and these must be representative of the public.

The game of cricket and organisation is taken for this subject. It is equally well applicable to other games. Will the authorities, inspite of the teeming difficulties involved in this suggestion take up for consideration, the implications of this article? Public interest and association are necessary in any national activity.

(*Continued from page 3*)

Mr. Davis back at home in U S.

One Mr. Dwight Davis donated a huge silver trophy to be awarded annually to a winner in the contest of tennis between U S. and British Isles. This was in the beginning of this century Since then other nations have joined the annual contest and Davis Cup now is the symbol of world supremacy in tennis. During this year, it was the 42nd in the series, U S. registered the 17 victories. What is of interest is that on an equal number of occasions,in fact actually by one more, U S were also runners—up This means that for 35 years at least U S was almost at the top. Their rivals are the Australians with ten victories They were the champions for the last four years and looked hard of displacement A Trabert and Seixas rose to great heights in doing the impossible winning the first of the singles each respectively and the vital doubles, earning a passage thereby for the Cup to proceed to US. It was said that the Australians showed early signs of throwing away the trophy by some defeats they had sustained. On the final day in the remaining two singles, though it had then no bearing on the fate of the Cup,the AustraliansRosewall and Hartwig produced a grand form that beat the Americans the winners on the previous occasion Ifs are always big, still if the final day had been the first day, the fight should have been more grim. Both sides now know that it is going to be a hard job in the coming challenge. Jack Kramer is busy with 12 lads and feels secure On the other side Harry Hopman, the much criticised maker of world champions, is busy with plans to throw the challenge which is on the soil of the champion country The Americans are hard to beat there. But Australia is determined. In the meanwhile a war of ideologies in the matter of training champions is going on in U.S. and Australia. Speculation is rife whether Hopman will give up now or stage a come back to retire in a blaze of glory. Of interest to us is the abrupt ending of Krishnan's training in Australia. Are we caught in the war of ideologues? Should we go to the champion nation only? There seems to be an inside story for us.

Popularise Tennis

N. Krishnaswami

Mr. N. Krishnaswami is the Hony. Secretary of the All India Tennis Association. In his days he was the best doubles player. Even today in club courts, he plays with an youthful enthusiasm. He explains at great length, the proposals under consideration for popularising the game all over India.

It is suggested in some quarter that tennis is a favoured child of sport in India. It is true more money is spent on tennis this year from Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Coaching Scheme than on another game. The ambition of any child to win the affection of a parent is justifiable. To that extent I should say that tennis has done well and has made a good start in interesting the centre. Tennis is a game which has its special attractions. Just a set in the evening makes you feel the enjoyment as though you have played the whole day. Three days in the week are enough to make you feel that you are at the game all through. This is one game that is played in most countries. It is played all over, in any country. It is played by both ladies and gentlemen. It is played by old and young. There is some truth however in saying that the game is played only by a particular class, the class that can afford. The prices of tennis rackets and balls and maintenance of courts are comparatively costly. This has restricted the alround growth of the game. Still the game being what it is, it is there at the top.

Lovers of tennis feel that as a first step the game should be popularised. The myth has to be exploded that it can only be a rich man's game. On the face of hard facts, in the matter of prices of tennis equipment, this looks a stupendous task. Can we produce a cheap tennis racket? Can we produce cheap balls? These are problems and long term policies before our manufacturers. We will endeavour to prove the first lessons in economics that mass production is bound to slice down prices proportionately.

Of immediate concern is the feeling with regard to the maintenance of courts. In a tropical country like India it is difficult to rear and maintain lawns at all places and all through. But tennis is played on hard courts. It can be played on any soil. All that is needed is setting apart a rectangular plot of ground, levelling it and making it playable. If adequate space is not available, even lesser dimensions can be reconciled with. Have you not heard of lamp-posts used as wickets, and lanes as turfs for beginners in cricket? Has not any curved piece of wood or as a matter of fact an umbrella handle served the purpose of a hockey stick? Why should we then make a fuss while talking about tennis.

Any plot of ground should be good enough to introduce the game. I say this because it is necessary that tennis should not any longer be considered, an exclusive gentleman's game. Here heads of educational institutions can make the best of contributions to the game. I appeal to every one of them to introduce the game of tennis in schools. If they can maintain proper courts it is so much the better. If their facilities for so doing are hampered in any way they can improvise courts and make the best of a bad job. It is not as though it will be not within the means of schools to run a court or two If in doing so, any kind of assistance is needed they could certainly get it from the local or central organisations We are determined to do our best. We may help with a few tennis rackets. We may help to buy balls. We have in view something very important. We are in the look out for really promising ones. Schools are the only nurseries to which we can look forward. When we catch them young we hope to take them up for training. We go round the schools for this purpose. We interest the youngsters. We talk about tennis. We give them literature. We give them good photographs to stir up an interest in the game. We see the teeners at play in schools. We pick up those that show some promise and try to build on such material.

Our anxiety is to spread, popularise and interest schools in tennis.

When the college standard is reached we find a class that is sufficiently well interested in the game. Here it is easy for us to spot the good ones and take them up for specialised training. It is so with regard to club tennis.

Of course we cannot do all these from the centre. We entrust our work to the state organisations. The state associations are actually in charge. We are determined to help the states in the achieving of the objective Each state is asked to draw up its own scheme for the development of the game under its territory. It is offered substantial financial assistance to carry out its programmes. We are interested in receiving a good expenditure budget. We have set no limit to the grants. We are fortunate and are in a good position to draw for our needs from Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Coaching Funds, adequate sums for these purposes, We want to see the result of these programmes. If the success is real their is not going to be a limit to the assistance the centre can volunteer. The state associations should therefore take this as a first step to the introduction of the game on a large scale. They can keep alive the interest in the game by drawing up an attractive tournament's programme. They can encourage the playing of the game in schools.

It must be said here that the government convinced that it is its primary concern to work for the health and prosperity of the masses and that this can be best achieved by the introduction of games in schools. Tennis is the most fancied game for such introduction for it has all the specialities of an individual's game as also the merits of a team game. Voluntary sports organisations are feeling greatly releived by the interest shown by the government. Sport and games in India at present are in a very fortunate position in that the Health Ministry is taking real interest in the promotion of the games and assistance is flowing, The Education Ministry has included in its programme and policy the promotion of games.

I have another suggestion to offer. I would like some of our players in top grade to take this as a profession. We should develop a class of coaches Any game to turn out a success must necessarily carry a good number of coaches. We cannot for this purpose get all the coaches from outside. We must build our team of coaches. There is bound to be money in the profession. There is bound to be a good scope for a good many in a vast country like ours. Somehow sufficient number and good ones do not volunteer. Perhaps the game being very amateurish in character, is the real reason for there being no offers. It is good news that a few like Dalip Bose from Bengal, Ranbir Singh and Vasant from Bombay with Noor Mahomed are determined to make a start. We have a programme to give useful training to coaches and markers.

During the coming year it is proposed to get a foreign coach and we have in view Nassellen or Fred Perry The coach will be engaged for a period of 5 months from next September onwards. He will not only give intensive training to our top ranking men but will also train a team of coaches. The proposals are that a few coaching centres should be selected in India on a zonal basis and the expert should spend a period of one and half months at each of these centres. This it is hoped will spread the advantage throughout the country.

I have already emphasised the value of competitive play. With a view to provide real interest, good opposition is necessary. Invitations are being extended to foreign experts for participating in our tournaments and such participations are encouraged. It is hoped good opposition will give our men good lessons. We are also making it a point to send regularly our teams out to participate in overseas championships. Such participation irrespective of the successes attendant on such visits are bound to improve the standard of our top players.

How anxious we are to produce a real champion, you can easily judge from what we try to do for our young Krishnan. He is our National Champion at an young age and we are reasonable in our high hopes on him for attainment of higher honours. We have sent him to England thrice and to Australia twice. As soon as he showed early promises we picked him up, nursed him and we have been working on him systematically to make him if possible a World Champion, an honour which we aspire to achieve in tennisdom, He has been responding splendidly. With great care, we have drawn up a programme for him. We have entrusted him

to the care of Harry Hopman, the maker of world champions. Our Ambassador, General Cariappa, deserves our very best thanks for the efforts he took in making this possible. Krishnan is progressing very satisfactorily and he writes to me that he is feeling fine. This feeling in itself is splendid and he is certainly on the high road to progress.

There are other youngsters too who are showing great promises We have encouraging reports from Travancore-Cochin. We are very much impressed with a boy Ashker Ali from the Punjab. These are being closely watched and given all the encouragement.

The National Championship will be on as you read this. Next year we have the Asian Championship. All these should add greatly to the enthusiasm for the game

But we are concerned at present as I told you already with the popularising of the game in the school level. We have blue printed a sort of a five year plan for the development of the game. The success of our endeavour will depend to a very large extent on the work turned out and on the cooperation of member associations. This year's work and achievement of the states will be watched with interest. By next march the first phase in our work would have been completed. In the light of experiences gained, the following years' programme are to be drawn up. Each state must draw up its own programme. We have experimented with extending financial assistance to the states We have set only one limit to such assistance. That is it will to a very large extent be dependent on the progress shown by the states. Real progress and achievement are bound to receive further and more assistance. This does not mean that the entire financial responsibility is going to be taken by the A.I.T.A. Much as it would wish, it is not possible. The state associations should interest the state governments to take an interest and seek financial and other assistance from that quarter as well.

All these are said with a view to assure that finances cannot in future stand in the way of the working of the states for the improvement of the game, as in days gone by. Will tennis enthusiasts all over join together and put forth the best for the game?

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Hockey in Madras

R. Dayakissen

Mr. R. Dayakissen B A., is the Hony Secretary of the Madras Hockey Association, Member, Selection Committee ; and member Technical Committee I. H. F. The forthcoming National Hockey Championship is to be played at Madras. Mr. Dayakissen discusses the present state of affairs.

It is a common complaint raised by arm-chair sportsmen that the standard of Hockey has considerably deteriorated. What they probably mean is, that Hockey has not progressed lately in Madras State as other games have done, or that Hockey does not have such attraction for the people as some of the other games do. Even if the critics mean, either of these, they are out of the mark.

Still, all is not well with Hockey in the state. There is a great paucity of grounds, and uncertainty in obtaining the use of the few that we have, with the result that it is not always possible to plan ahead or to keep the sustained interest in the game both for the players and the public. This game also suffers due to the other games, like foot-ball and cricket. What with the overlapping of the Foot-ball and Hockey seasons, there is the lack of public interest due to the scarcity, why even absence of visiting teams.

From this it cannot be argued that the interest in the game is diminished among the players. We have at present 12 clubs in the First Division League and as much as 20 in the Second Division League in the city Nor is the standard gone down in this state, as some wail. Our players have proved their mettle in encounters anoint other state teams and have often held their own against the mightiest. If our state has not won any more laurel than it has, it is purely due to the exigencies of the game and not to any falling in the standard of the game as played here. One may justly say that the club standard is not all that can be desired The reason is not far to seek. Players change teams too often.

The Madras Hockey Association has been crying in the past to remedy some of these defects and to plan forth for the future within its limited scope. The M. H. A. has for the last few years given place to younger players, always being on the look out for fresh talents. Not the least of its achievements is the sponsoring of tours so that interest in the game is kept unflagged in the players. The tours under the auspices of the M. H. A. to north have produced very good results. Our team has been runners-up in Simla and the Gold Cup in Bangalore, winner in Red Triangle in Bangalore and winner again in Bombay in the All-India Invitation Tournament in 1953. This should argue that the standard in general has gone up due to the experience gained in these tours.

The Madras Hockey Association also runs a Junior Hockey Tournament for boys under 18, the first of its kind and even now the only one in India. Its object is to spot, hidden talent and to afford it scope to flower out The Association has also arranged Exhibition matches whenever possible. The task of the Association has not been made easy by the discontinuance, by the various bodies, tournaments in the city. The M. H. A. has stepped into the breach with a new experiment, a City Hockey Tournament.

For the future, the M. H. A. will run a series of the tournament for the Second Division teams and a State championship in which districts will also participate there are projected. The latter will providethe basis for selection of the state team for the National Hockey Championship in Madras in March next. In addition to these an Invitation Tournament will also be held.

Fostering Hockey in the districts has been another of the care of the Madras Hockey Association. It has been doing everything possible to encourage the formation of District Associations. There is already one affiliated, and a few more are expected to be formed in the near future. Signs of development of Hockey in the districts are bright as there are already tournaments being conducted at Wellington, Koilpatti and Palamcottah.

The next National Hockey Championship will be of great significance as the preliminary selection for the Indian team for Melbourne Olympics will probably be based on the performance of the players in it. Then the public will have something factual to assess the standard of the game in Madras.

EASY LESSONS IN HOCKEY

C. K. Nainakannu

I feel it is a duty enjoined on me to serve the cause of the game of Hockey. I owe some of the best remembrances to the thrills I have had on the hockey fields India is the champion nation It is necessary to keep high the standard. A few 'have beens' like us should contribute our quota towards this. Besides, of late, there is a feeling that hockey is not what it was.

My object is to draw a large number to the game. Necessarily some will be new to the game. I begin from the very beginning. I would like all to witness good matches. That itself would be an instruction in hockey. Can all play this game? As a matter of fact it is said that in England those that have passed their prime in Association Football take to this game. This is said with a view to assure that players of all ages can play this game. Naturally I would like to take an youngster to teach the game. My lookout in such an youngster would be his good physical conditions. He must have good eye sight, strong wrists, nimble feet and strength. It is necessary a player should have weight. In a hard and close tackle, he will find this necessary. The player should also have long strides. These are natural qualities to which I look forward. But with these he should acquire certain qualities. A cool head, a presence of mind and a sense of anticipation are all necessary. These should be cultivated as habits. The youngster must keep trim and fine. He can take a few accepted exercises. The exercises should not stiffen him. Rotation of the wrists, bending of the body, backwards, forwards and sidewards, exercises on toes and running, sprint and dash are recommended.

Every player has to choose a stick. The permissable weight of a hockey stick is 28 ounces. With a heavy stick more power behind the stroke is possible But the weight cannot be too much for anyone. You have heard about the handicapping with weight in horse racing. As you do the running constantly here also. take one sufficiently light and yet capable of putting the punch behind the stroke. Of course backs prefer a heavy stick Choose the one best suited to you The stick has to conform to certain regulations In these days the manufacture has reached such a good standard that you can easily pick the right one from any shop. Let the grains run parallel and straight and be without knots. There should be resilence in the stick. The handle is made of cane pieces bound together and interspaced with rubber pieces The important point, is the stick should be balanced. If you keep same near about the splice on your fingers you should know the balance of the stick. A little pressure on the handle should satisfy you about the feel. Occasional smearing of oil on the face of the blade will keep the wood in condition. Grip to the handle is of leather, rubber or turkish towel. As you prespire a good lot in hockey choose a good grip that will not slip. Your dress is comfortable shorts, jersey or shirt, stockings and boots. You can carry a thin shin-guard under your stockings. Boots will prevent spraining of the ankle. It is necessary the stockings should be of the same colour of the side, for the simple reason that when you carry a ball with your face down that you will be able to spot your own team without lifting up. Again if the shirts are of the same colour for a side, the umpires can pick a team. Of course you play with a cricket ball painted white.

When you have decided to take to the game, the first advice I can give you is to ask you to build up stamina Stamina is lung capacity and cannot be found suddenly for a game. It has to be worked up, rather built up. The more you play, the more you improve your stamina. I would suggest long hours of practice. You must have seen some of the best players even after a good match take a spin or two. right round the

ground. The climatic conditions have a lot to do with stamina. In the north the heavy dew does not parch up the tongues quickly. Most up-country sides show splendid stamina That is their strength. You have some natural disadvantages in the south. But you can get over the same by practice. Increase the hours of play and you will increase your capacity to stand. The more your keeping qualities, the better of course you will play. If I may be permitted to tell you how I built up my stamina some of you might improvise on it. In some important matches I played in the up-country I found stamina was sadly lacking among our men. Some of you perhaps have seen or have been told that Madras almost beat the 1932 Olympic side. Madras was leading till almost closing time. But stamina failed during the last moments- Instead of the result being 4—3 victory for Madras it, was 4—6 defeat After the brilliant go, Madras was not expected to lose, but she did for no, defect other than this.

This is my constant concern and I was advised to run on the sea shore and against the breeze. This is the most trying exercise one can take, with the sand pulling the legs all the while and the breeze pushing you back assaulting your chest. Try this please. And you will increase your stamina. From the shores I used to finish a good sprint on the road. It is necessary to have good stamina to be a success in hockey.

Next you must develop speed. By speed, I do not mean 100 yards dash. It is running with the ball. It is carrying the ball. Like three legged race there are two parties, you and the ball You cannot over run the ball. You cannot leave it behind. You have to run with it. This you can acquire by only assiduous practice. It is essential the ball should be under your control. The object in hockey is to reach the enemy's goal cage before your opponents So speed in hockey is necessary. But what is the use of speed if the ball is not with you How do you carry the ball ? You may tap it a little in front and run after it. Or you may keep the ball glued to your stick while you run. This of course will give you control. The ball should always be ahead of you and slightly to your right. If you keep it behind you or directly by your side you can only send the ball in one direction that is to your right and you will be intercepted. Speed is no use when control over the ball is lost. There is another way of carrying the ball. This is the third stage. As you carry the ball ahead you turn it to the right and left keeping it under control all the while. This will help you to put the ball to the right or left at will. You do this by turning the wrists over the top of the ball. This is of course the best position you can take in your forward play. If you can develop a good run by moving the ball in front of you with the full and reverse blades alternately you will easily beat the opponent as your hip also turns with every movement and there are no effective means of checking your run or passing. So the best advice I can give any aspiring hockey player is to practise taking the ball with the stick, keeping it in control while so taking and improving the speed gradually. You can only go step by step. In fact you will be very slow in learning. It may take a lot of time. Since this is the foundation for good hockey, practise every day, practise hard, practise very sincerely. This is the best mortar and lime you can put into your foundation of hockey.

Next you should learn to hit the ball properly. For this a good grip is essential. Both hands together near about the top of the handle with left up followed by right, as in cricket, is the best grip. Try and hit the ball. Hit standing near the ball. You will find your stroke impeded. Stand a little far and hit, you will find the hit missing the ball. There is a correct stationing for hitting the ball properly. Of course hockey is a fast moving game. You cannot always get this position. But you work this up by the adjustment of your body. The hit is not with the wrist alone. It is with the body also. Get the face of the stick square to the ball, hitting it flush in the middle. If you do so from an angle

you may undercut the ball. Do not hit or play with one hand only It may look pretty sometimes but it is the most fatal error you can make. In hockey there is no point in hitting with more than necessary power. Your object will be defeated if you send a hefty hit to your own player. The hit should be sufficiently powerful to achieve the object. More important than the power behind a stroke is the direction of your hit You should never hit straight at a player, either on your side or on the opposite. If you hit straight at an opponent he may take control of the game. Or you may injure him. If you again hit straight at your own player he will have to wait to take the ball. That will make him lose some precious seconds. That will amount to a great loss. Hit to the side of the opponent so that he misses in reaching the ball. Hit ahead of your player so that in his natural run he reaches the ball. Whereas your opponent should miss reaching the ball, your own player must get it by reaching same in his run. In both cases, only that amount of power as is necessary should be used.

The most important advice I can give is about receiving the ball. You must properly receive the ball to take control of the game. You of course stop a ball with your stick, leg or hand. How to do all these, I shall explain later. Now I am concerned with a general principle, a sound one too to be adopted in taking the ball. It is this. Take the ball always on the run. That is you must rush to take the ball. If you wait for the ball, there may be many a slip between the cup and lip, the opponent intercepting. When you rush to the ball, perhaps you may miss. You will have to keep your eye on the coming ball and present the blade to it. As you are on the run, you may lose sight of the ball. If the ground is uneven the ball may jump over the stick. Of course, it is very difficult to rush and take the ball every time. But when once you learn to do it properly you are far ahead of others. It is practice, hard practice, assiduous practice and sincere practice that I recommend to help you to contact, in the run, a ball. Ask your friend to hit the ball at you, learn to stop it Then ask your friend to hit the ball to your sides, run to take it. After taking the ball you should not lose control of it. So while receiving the ball do not hit it out of control. By lowering down the right hand grip, you should keep the ball near you. Bend yourself sufficiently in receiving the ball. Face the ball square. Take the ball in front of you. Let it be on the run every time.

These are my first lessons to you namely, keep in condition, improve your lung capacity, carry the ball properly, hit the ball correctly and receive it on the run. If you do these properly and systematically by constant practise, you can be sure you have sown the seed for your future in hockey. You must learn the rules of the game. This is necessary before you make a start.

To Readers

Enquiries from subscribers on any aspect of any game will be gladly answered through the columns of this journal.

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COACHING HINTS IN CRICKET

A. G. Ram Singh

I am now taking up the teaching of technique of batting. My first lesson is the explanation of the grip. Holding the bat properly to play, is known as grip. You hold the handle of the bat with both hands. You grip the handle with the hands to play with the blade. The grip should help you to wield the bat in play. A good grip is necessary to use the bat effectively. What is the grip or holding of the bat for play? Both hands should be together. You may ask why? When you grip with two hands and if there is gap between hand and hand, full use cannot be made when the bat is swung. There cannot be full power behind a stroke when you play. It is due to lack of a proper lever movement When there is a gap, there is a check or retarding action by one hand against another in the circle or part of a circle, a stroke must take. There are times ofcourse when the right hand grip has to be dropped down. This will be explained latter. To start with, keep the hands together. the left over the right. The left grip is a little below the top of the handle, say about an inch from the top of the handle is right about the best spot. The right hand will naturally be somewhere about half way down the handle. The thumbs and fingers of both hands twine round the handle of the bat. When the face of the bat is held straight and upright on the ground the back of the left hand will face in a direction away to the left of the bowler, say in mid-off direction. This is for right handed batsman facing right-arm-over the wicket bowler. You have heard of long and short handles in cricket bats. This distinction, the manufacturers have intended to suit the height and reach of batsmen. Attacking batsmen prefer long handles and essentially defensive ones, the shorter handle. There can be no hard and fast rule. I would pass off saying that this is more a matter of fancy with batsmen. Do not grip the bat too tight. You do all the play with the left arm only. This will be explained later. If the hold is too tight, you will find difficulty in bringing the bat to play at once and in a proper manner. What is a normal grip? It is one when you place the bat on the floor, face upside down handle near and pick it up normally with both hands.

After learning to grip the bat, you should learn to stand properly. By this, I mean the ready position to receive the ball. This is known in cricket as stance. You stand easy and comfortable. That is there should be balance or weight distributed equally on both feet. You stand properly for two reasons. The first is to see the ball and the second is to start at once playing the ball. By seeing the ball I mean watching the progress of the ball from the time it leaves the bowler's hands to the time of your playing it. Watching commences even before, that is, with the run to the wicket of the bowler You will have to always face the bowler. Facing the bowler properly will depend on the position of your feet, body and head.

If the weight is not distributed properly the difficulty is bound to be felt either while moving back or forward. When a difficulty is felt in movement the play is bound to be affected. By placing an extra weight on a particular leg, movement of that leg is bound to be comparatively heavier. Equal distribution of weight on legs is therefore necessary. A very slight addition of the weight on the toes is recommended. This should not disturb the balance. Quick movement from the toe side is easier. As you make a move, you always press the toe a little, as a first movement on the earth. The legs should be apart slightly with the back just behind the popping crease and running parallel to it. It should be within the crease to avoid infringement. It should be far away from the wickets to gain ground both in forward and back play. The best place is almost behind the crease line. The front foot is slightly in front, the toe

pointing towards cover and a little ahead of the crease. Ofcourse both toes should be clear away from the line of the leg stump. If the legs are too far apart, when you take the second position to move forward or back, you gain no appreciable ground. You cannot stand rigid or stiff. You can avoid this by bending the knees slightly. Some have a habit of moving the left leg forward even before the ball is bowled. When legs move in advance, apart from not being certain of the right move, the bat will come late for the stroke.

This position will place the body facing the point and the left shoulder, the bowler. Here it is necessary to know what it is for the left shoulder to face the bowler. Supposing the bowler is facing from near about the return crease from over the wicket, when you actually face the bowler your body is poised to play offside only, unless you make a twist to your left. In the same manner when you face a round the wicket bowler straight, you face with both shoulders open. It is known as double-eyed stance. This will curtail your offside play. So it would be best for the left shoulder to face the bowler's, wicket, ofcourse slightly inclined to the direction from which the bowler is bowling. This will give a clear and straight view of the ball delivered. The eyes have to be on level to enable a proper focussing of the ball. It is necessary to command a good sight of the ball. When the shoulders are open with the feet pointing to the bowler, it is true the ball is fully seen but the next position in preparing to receive the ball becomes all wrong. The next point is the placing of the bat in the stance on the ground. It is kept at a place convenient, say behind the back foot, the face inclined or straight leaning sometimes on the knee. The only point for observance is that the batsman should feel confortable in his stance, grip and keeping of the bat.

On your mark, get set, then the pistol sounds 'go'. You do so in cricket by the pick of the bat. That is, you start to play the ball. Here the young batsman should realise the need to play the ball with a straight blade. The reason is not far to seek, as by so doing, he gives the greater coverage or area of bat to ball. I can anticipate the questions of the readers. It is true that some of the best strokes in cricket are played with a 'cross bat'. Can 'cross' bat play be justified? The answer is a counter question—Can bad balls be better dealt with? The young cricketer must forget all those things at this stage. He is here concerned with the building up of the defence in the first instance. In defensive play, it is absolutely necessary to keep the bat straight.

You will again ask, do not some great batsmen in the world, pick up the bat from a crooked angle. Yes, that is so, but they correct themselves as they get the bat to the ball. Can a beginner do this?

The beginner, keen on learning to build the defence must get the bat down straight. It is elementary science to explain to you that for a bat to come down straight, it must be taken back straight. It is with this pick up of the bat we are now concerned. You can achieve this by simple means. Try to lift the bat with your left wrist. It will go back straight. Try with the right. You will find the bat going towards point and coming down from that side. Face with both shoulders open. That is face the bowler, square as you do in meeting the bowling from round the wicket. You will again pick the bat from the side of point or third man.

The technique involved in picking the bat is:—

The left hand should take the bat over the top of the middle stump. The left hand alone should do it. The right hand thumb and fingers should slightly grip the handle. The left shoulder must face the pitch. The better the leverage, the better will be the power behind the stroke. A good pick up is certainly worth a study. Stretch your hands almost straight in the 'lift up'. But the difficulty would be when you get it down, it should be in time to meet the ball. The pace in bowling will count. You should not allow the ball to beat you.

(*Continued on page 18*)

RECREATION—A HUMAN NEED

A. K. Singh.

Mr. A. K Singh, B A., Dip. P.E., M.S, Vice Principal and Director of Recreation Y.M.C.A College of Physicial Education Madras, is an authority on Recreation, a subject that is engaging the serious attention of the Government of India in providing for better living to the individuals.

What is Recreation?

Recreation. like work, love and worship, has been a form of human activity, since the beginning of the history of man. Man has always indulged in celebration of festivals, dances, games and music and these activities have been a part of human life. This fact stirs one's thinking and he wonders, why have such activities been a part of man's life? Is there any need for such activities and whether they have any value for people?

Sociological studies show that man has found outlets for self-expression and personal development through music, dance and games. These activities have been associated with leisure and are not thrust on people but are deliberately and spontaneously chosen by them. The modern conception of Recreation is, that when a person desires, to do something and chooses an activity for the sake of participation only, it is called Recreation. Such activities provide an opportunity for self-expression and people get fun, pleasure, relaxation and satisfaction which helps to develop the personality. These activities re-invigorate the participants body, mind and spirit and enable him to live an abundant life. Play and Recreation are often used synonymously for a good reason. Both are leisure-time activities, both are motivated by pleasure and serve as diversions from the daily occupations of life. However, there is a very subtle difference between the two. Play is associated with the child and recreation with the adult. Play has great importance for the child because, through play, it learns the world, and comes to know reality. The child weaves the world into simple patterns, through his imagination and acquires understanding security and power. As the child grows his play activities gradually fuse with reality which later on becomes predominant. Aggression is a biological heritage of the child, but through play it is diverted and sublimated; otherwise this tendency of the child antagonises other children and adults. This leads to rejection or punishment for the child with the result, that the child may grow resentful and maladjusted. Healthy emotions and a vigorous intellect require full release of the play impulse, which if denied, becomes distorted. Play is life to the child and helps him to develop his body and intellect.

Recreation, though implies the elements of play, does not suggest primary growth as in the case of the child. It serves the purpose of relaxation for the adult from effort and tension It brings into action the areas of the body and mind that are neglected during the daily occupations of the adult Recreation rests the muscles, nerves, and brain cells that become tired in the pursuit of daily routine and restores psychological and physical balance of the individual. Because of these reasons, the participation of the adult in the activities of his choice during his leisure results in Recreation. Recreation activities are chosen freely and they meet people's need, interests and fancies. It is in contrast with the occupation or profession of the people, in which they generally drift in by chance or circumstance or by external considerations.

Need for Recreation:

Recreation serves different purposes for different people and it may have different meaning to the same individual at different times. Recreation results in pleasure,

because it satisfies some craving or need. Mr. S R Slavson in his book "Recreation and Total Personality" mentions the needs that are met through Recreation and says "Some of the services of recreation to the individual may be classified as those that serve as:—

1. complementary experiences.
2. as having compensatory values.
3. as serving to discharge aggression.
4. as patterns for regression.
5. as escape from reality
6. as satisfying social hunger and
7. as resources for solitude."

Complementary Experience

Modern civilization with its complex life has made people urban minded and they congregate in congested cities. Machine age has deprived people of creative effort and they are forced into occupations that are monotonous and require the use of limited number of muscles and nerves. Man is made in such a way that he must use each set of muscles and nerves for normal existence Whenever this is not possible the organism is thrown into a state of unbalance and the individual becomes restless, irritable, depressed and needs change. The person craves for diversions during his leisure which complement his daily occupation and provide him with an opportunity to re-establish his organic and emotional equilibrium

Compensation

Recreation frequently provides compensation for organic lacking and counteracts emotional monotony. People like to take up activities during their leisure which will provide new experience and are exciting and stimulating. Many people choose activities on the basis of weakness, feelings of inferiority, and unconscious strivings A person who may be shy and receding in company may try to excel in a game to hold the attention of others. An unattractive girl may assume boy's pose and may become an expert at boys' games thus compensating for her inadequacy.

The Discharge of aggressive Drives

Competition of any kind enables one to discharge his aggressive tendencies. Wrestling, boxing and other competitive indoor and outdoor games that involve rivalry satisfy the ego of the participant. Such Recreation provides an outlet for aggression, which if denied, becomes a danger to the person and to the society.

Regressive Values

Every once in a while people want to throw off restraint and forget the decorum of daily life. People may go to the beach and bury their legs in sand or splash water on each other in a pool, shout and laugh loudly and run about at a picnic. Such behaviour is ordinarily considered unbecoming of adults, yet it does a lot of good to them Regression is sanctioned through recreation and is often applauded. Most people in spite of their maturity retain "infantile" needs and call for an outlet and like to indulge in what is known as "Horseplay"

Escape from Reality

The tempo of life in modern society is at its highest and one needs to escape from its pressure. Frustration, monotony and anxiety are outcomes of modern life and it is necessary for people to escape from them whenver it is possible. Certain recreation—activities like reading, fiction, attending cinema, going on travel etc. enable people to forget their worries and get absorbed in pleasures and fantasies. Everyone indulges in wishful thinking sometime or the other. Magic and miracle have been a part of the life of primitive man and the same exists even today amongst the cultured and civilized people. People like to have their palms read and fortunes told and spend a considerable amount for this pleasure. Satisfaction of the escape motive is a major need of the people and is usually met through fables, stories, theater, cinemas and fiction.

Satisfaction of Social Hunger

The very concept of recreation brings to our mind, association with others. Man

cannot exist in isolation and craves for human society. The basic needs of human being are sense of security, sense of belonging, recognition and new experience Recreation meets these needs to a very large extent. Every human action from the beginning to the end of life is learnt in the society. Habits are formed, behaviour patterns and attitudes are developed, language is learnt Customs and manners are passed on through the Society. Family life has become disintegrated and the primary groups have grown weak in the present day society R-creation provides an opportunity to form secondary groups based on common interests and purpose, such as clubs teams, societies, etc. Recreation in groups helps to sharpen the interests and to socialise the individual which results in interaction among participants. The pleasurable experiences with others enable an individual to adjust to the society and become more acceptable, friendly and understanding. Recreation in the true sense is social education and provides activities which meet the social needs of people In participation with others, group process takes place and people satisfy their social cravings and biological and psychological impulses.

Resources for Solitude

The capacity to be alone is an indication of a well-organised intellectual and emotional development. Recreation though has many social and group values yet it provides opportunities to develop inner resources to enable a person to live by himself at certain times instead of always trying to escape into a group It is not always possible to find a group for activity. There are plenty of recreational activities which can be enjoyed alone such as painting, handicrafts, hobbies, music, reading for pleasure etc. Such cultural pursuits develop inner poise and self-sufficiency and a person is seldom at a loose end to engage himself during his leisure.

The above facts clearly show that recreation is a fundamental and universal human need and it is a common heritage of all people. Recreation today is considered a vital and significant segment of living and is essential in a democratic society. It is a positive force in the lives of everyone and serves as prevention for many evils in the present society.

(*Continued from page 15*)

The more the pick up, the longer it takes to get it down. So you should time the getting down to the pace of bowling. It is for this reason that some early in the innings, when a real pace bowler is bowling cut down the pick up. That is they make a short lift of the bat. So long as you can meet the ball, it is better you make use of a good lift. This will give you more power. The correctness of the pick up will depend on the actual use of hand, position of left shoulder and the position of feet. I would advise an youngster to practise before a mirror. The pick of the bat, is an early lesson to be practised and mastered.

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Learn the Game with Me

M. J. Gopalan

Editor :—In your last chat you explained at great length the run up to the wicket and the technique of bowling action. Are these same for all types of bowling ?

Gopalan :—Yes. But with slight variations. To fast bowling, it is most suited,

Editor :—We shall confine ourselves to fast bowling in this chat. Do you not think fast bowling pays the best dividends in cricket ?

Gopalan :—Yes. By fast bowling we usually understand that a ball is too fast for a batsman. Naturally such bowling is difficult to deal with and is successful. It is terrifying too sometimes. On an indifferent pitch it might scare the best even. With fast bowling one can be menacing too.

Editor :—So it is the best weapon in bowling ?

Gopalan :—It can perform worse also. On a dead wicket this bowling loses potency. It may break the heart of best of bowlers. Even on a fiery wicket without direction and length it will turn out a gift to the batsman

Editor :—So the essence of fast bowling is— —

Gopalan :—Direction and length. But to be a fast bowler some natural qualifications are necessary.

Editor :—Such as ?

Gopalan :—Weight, strong legs, a good hip and back, a powerful shoulder and a first class lung capacity.

Editor :—An instinct to kill ?

Gopalan :—I would be content in saying 'to attack.'

Editor :—So you would not advise one to take to fast bowling without these natural advantages ?

Gopalan :—I would not, because he will not succeed.

Editor :—With these can one go all out for fast bowling ?

Gopalan :—No. Not until he is satisfied by practice that he can send a fast one. Even then he should have control.

Editor :—That means ?

Gopalan :—Each must determine his pace. With an extra energy a really fast one can occasionally be sent. But he cannot strain and bowl every time a fast one. He must determine his speed He must stick to it. That is he must bowl at his normal best speed.

Editor :—But a bowler gets his rest between ball and ball, over and over and spell and spell.

Gopalan ;—He does A bowler must realise that he can bowl his best only at a particular speed. When he overspeeds his delivery he not only tires himself but misses direction. Random sending down as in throwing the ball competition cannot constitute fast bowling.

Editor :—How does one determine his speed ?

Gopalan :—Easy. Whenever one feels the strain in sending the ball, he can be sure he must cut down his speed. He can also know when he must take himself off, when he feels the fatigue. When he feels, the bite in bowling is slipping away, he must stop.

Editor :—So a fast bowler cannot be used throughout ?

Gapalan :—Very seldom.* The very purpose of using him is to administer the shock on batsman. The batsman should never be allowed to accustom himself to this shock. He is best used in short spells and enabled, to retain pace in every spell. A new ball is a potent weapon to him.

Editor :—So every side must necessarily carry a fast bowler ?

Gopalan :—Why not two or more even ? The fast bowler starts a favourite with everyone. I have myself enjoyed the thrill of flying the ball. He is the hope of his side. The spectators adore him when he sends the stumps flying over. There seems to be no other manly way of getting a batsman out. He is even welcomed by the opponents. If he bowls bad he can concede more runs than any other type without exacting from the

batsman much work He need not be hit for runs. Snicks and glances pile up runs off him.

Editor:—Shall we then move to the technique of fast bowling ?

Gopalan :—For that I would suggest our going back to my last chat. Let the bowler fix his run and the starting point. Let him do the same number of steps to the wicket. Let him gradaully work up speed in his run. Let him do the last of the steps as is being done in a leap to the wicket. Let him drop the ball from a height. Let him not step in the pitch. Let him continue the run without a break. Let him slow down and stop. Let him use every part of his body as explained before, in delivering the ball.

Editor :—Anyone with this action you say will be a good fast bowler ?

Gopalan :—Yes. He can be fast. But what is the use of speed ?

Editor :—What do you mean ?

Gopalan :—Speed is of no use without direction and control

Editor :—How does he develop these ?

Gopalan :—Practice is the simple tip.

Editor :— Will you please explain this ?

Gopalan :—Yes. The purpose of bowling is to hit the wicket. That is the objective of the bowler. He must bowl to the wicket fixing this target in his mind every time. There should not be lack of concentration. If his action is correct he will hit the wicket almost every time. It is easy to hit the wicket with each ball What is needed is his ability to bowl at will to either side of the wicket and to the extent desired. This can only come from hard practice. When he bowls outside the wicket, the batsman may ignore him and he will be tiring himself. When he bowls at the wicket, the batsman by either forward or back or as he is position stop, the ball with his bat and prevent it from hitting the wicket. By pitching one slightly away he may be drawn in or out and induced to nibble at the outgoing one and offer a catch. He should at will control the direction of the ball He should also learn to pitch the ball occasionally at the blockhole and before the batsman brings down the bat from the lift he should be in a position to beat the batsman. The aim of good bowling is to draw the batsman to play forward and make him just miss. This will depend on the reach of the batsman, on the pace of the wicket and on the pace of bowling. This is known as length in bowling

Editor :—Is the length that alone matters in bowling?

Gopalan :—Yes Occasionally, a short pitched one dashed on the ground with a little power sends the ball flying over the head. Such a ball is useful to scare a batsman or to make the batsman mishit the ball and offer a catch.

Editor :—I suppose the success of all these will depend upon the surprise the bowler provides

Gopalan :—He must conceal his intention in bowling I will deal with each of these aspects seperately and exhaustively explaining the technique of each in my next chat

Editor :—Before closing this chat will you let us have some general points on fast bowling ?

Gopalan :—A fast bowler should not get worried over the runs scored off him It is easy to score runs off pace bowling. If the bowler misses his steps in the run he will lose the rythm and may noball. He must warm himself up before working into speed. He should not bowl too fast without loosening himself in the first instance He must be mindful of his boots, nails thereon etc He would do well to change his socks during the breaks He must have a cool head. He can usefully have an aggressive look.

Editor :—Thank you.

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Fanatic or Fantastic

V. R. Sampath Kumaran

'Mr. V. R. Sampath Kumaran is associated with the organisation of Table Tennis in Madras, for a number of years. In this article, he analyses the causes of downward trend in the game and makes a novel suggestion for the development of the game.

In recent history, Madras had produced two National champions and inspite of their astounding achievements, the prospects just at present are gloomy and what is more the enthusiasm for the game of table tennis in this state is on the decline.

The successes of the Invitation tournaments like the one conducted by the Parry's Recreation Club, which were representative in character, drawing like the state championships, were responsible for the initial enthusiam for this game, It can well be said that with the visit of Barna and Bellack popular understanding of the game came about in this state. There was a slackening of interest in years that followed but for the last 10 years or so there is continued interest.

Madras produced a wonderful champion in V. Sivaraman. Consequent on the success of this personality, the Andhra Mahasabha, was siezed with feverish enthusiasm, for the game. The Club undertook the responsibility for the extending of the visit of Barna and Bellack to the city. In sponsoring this, it was actually out of pocket by some thousands of rupees. Most clubs would have broken down at this hit It must be said, that the Club's enthusiasm even, was not impeded a bit by this reverse. What was a terrible loss to the club, it reconciled itself, was a great gain to the game Most achievements are preceded by sacrifices.

Madras gained considerably and a great number of clubs and individuals took to this game. During the war and post-war periods there was almost a craze. We had a brilliant Sivaraman, a sobering Thiruvangedam, types dissimilar, but complement to each other and contributing to the general growth of the game. The greatest contribution to the game came from the late P. S, Viswanatha Iyer who both on the playing and administrative sides gave a great fillip which moved the game well up

It being so, with this good start, we find now progress retarded. We cannot but take note and find out the why or what is what of it. Almost the first thought is to look at others before looking at ourselves Why is the western zone at the top of the ladder? In Bombay and Poona, the game is taken very seriously. Intensive training is afforded to the top-notchers. One is impressed with the seriousness and devotion to the game in training even by players of very high reputation. We find a lack of seriousness among all grades of our players.

When a stagnation, even if I am reluctant to use the word degradation, has come in the stage of Madras standard or even if it is put mildly that the game has not grown to the extent wished for or hoped for, I would for a start put the responsibility on the organisational side of the game.

While so doing let me analyse the charitableness or otherwise of such accusations. The state association is as poor as a church mouse. Whereas other games look forward to a build up of funds from exhibition matches, even the very best of matches, yield no appreciable profits. I may also state, that in many instances both ends are met only by collection of last minute donations to make up the deficit.

Why are not these games successful from financial point of view? The public response on a large scale becomes available from the quarter final stage only Next there can only be limited accommodation for any match however big or attractive the game may be. We have to stick to a reasonable gate and we can let in only a limited number. Why should we then sigh against poor collections?

As a first step, we try to shorten the duration of the tournaments with a view to keep a burning interest We finish now our league championships in about a week, playing in twelve different centres. We have two league championships for seniors and juniors respectively. Assuming that we concentrate interest, how are we going to solve the problem of accommodation to draw larger patrons. We are clamouring for an indoor

stadium. We have no means to put one for ourselves. Erection of temporary stands etc for occasions entails on us wasteful expenses, with no corresponding gain. For the good of some games, which are groaning under similar handicaps, it is believed we may have an indoor stadium.

Looking at the number of votaries to the game, if I am going to judge from the number participating in various tournament plays, I find only 700 or so are interested in competitive games. This is a very poor number. Either those that play the game are not large enough to give more to competitive game or those that want to go to competitive games find the conditions for their going difficult

It can be difficult for one reason namely an affiliation fee of rupees two has to be paid by each of the entrants, which may be considered a hardship. The association can reduce and even waive but it needs some assured revenue and personally I do not believe in cheapening on these lines. The point for remembering is increasing the number that should be interested in the game.

From my experience I have found that if 5000 persons witness an exhibition series from foreign players atleast 500 out of this are new aspirants, desirous of being baptized into the game. If you are not in a position to provide such a series, as we cannot regularly, we should still make our state championship serve such a purpose

I find now that out of the outstations only Coimbatore, Madura and Aravangadu are staging open tournaments. These are places where there are encouraging signs for the game to grow and young ones to be caught. These centres I would like to develop for the potential numbers This can be achieved by arranging to hold for a stars the state championships on alternate years in the city and districts, choosing the district centres in rotation. If the state championship is held at a district centre, a couple of hundreds of players, the best in the state, are bound to visit that centre in a year. With our rankings and things of that kind no player of note is likely to disregard Such championships wherever they are held, will draw the right type of players.

In a district centre where there is already a keenness it would be possible to draw larger numbers to the game. Fresh grounds can be cut by organising district championships on zonal basis in league system and by developing City versus District competitions.

Here it will be worthwhile to take note of what the centre is doing. By an annual National championship it attracts every state member and top-ranking player in the country. It invites outside players to participate in our championships affording the much needed opposition to our players. It stages exhibition matches to interest the public and players. It has an interesting coaching scheme for the trainees and trainers It has interested the government in the game. It draws for its needs from Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Coaching funds. It supports whole heartedly every state in its programme.

It is for the state associations to draw up their own policy and programme in such a happy ground as this. Ultimately the answer for our problems will resolve to this. It is necesssary to interest the by and large. For this purpose it is necessary that at school level the game should be introduced all over the state. With our compulsory educational system, this kind of introduction at every school should interest a few atleast from each of the school When this comes to pass, a colossal number will be the devotees to the game

Are there real difficulties for introduction in schools—and who is to bell the cat ? Each school provides some kind of recreation or other. But can a school be interested in table tennis ? Before answering this question let us try and analyse the difficulties if any for such introduction. This will clear the ground for our approach The question of cost, capital and recurring, is the first of the considerations. The capital needed is not more than a couple of hundreds of rupees. No other game seems to be more attractive for introduction from this point of view. Next the recurring charges are not more than a few balls a month As for accommodation no playgrounds are needed. The prayer halls, a large size class room or sometimes any portion of the premises after school hours, can provide this recreation hall

When conditions are so favourable what is needed appears nothing more than a creation of an interst Can this be created by the Association sending round a few folding tables and players to play exhibition games in schools periodically ? Whether the suggestion is practicable or not, it is certain to bring its own reward if pursued

(*Continued on page 74*)

Can an act of courtesy be an infringment of rules?

"Litigant"

Though there is a provision in the rules of cricket to get a batsman out 'handled the ball' for an 'act of courtesy', as may happen in the case of his obliging a bowler by picking and throwing it back after playing it, this rule is never taken advantage of and it is observed more in breach than in observance. I cannot recall a single instance in living memory of a wicket earned so cheap as this. It being so, you can very well ask why the framers of cricket constitution included this in the statute book. Evidently they did not want the play by bare hands in batting. The hand with bat is considered only part of the bat and the batsman can play with hand with impunity only by holding the bat. What they perhaps meant was that the hand should not be preferred to the bat. They perhaps did not want to encourage the use of hands to divert a ball going to the wicket. Cricket then would have become farcical and be confused with volley ball. They did not intend the use of the hand to stop a ball hitting the wicket. They did not want the game of cricket to be confused with rugger. They did not want the ball after play picked up and thrown away with a view to take runs. While at any time when the ball is in play, a run can be taken, they did not want a ball bowled to be caught by batsman and runs taken thus and the fieldsmen having no means of checking such an attempt. There was again a possibility of a catch especially near about the crease or the wicket being interfered with by a batsman. The fieldsmen should not be prevented from taking a catch by the use of the hand by the batsman.

Allowing the use of the hand again may defeat the L. B. W. rule, as hands are exempted in the operation of that rule.

The use of the hand is forbidden by the rules but unfortunately it is emphasised in notes and comments on a perhaps useless application on its use.

When a ball after having been played by the bat rests near the batsman and if the fieldsmen are away, it is the commonest of courtesies, to pick it up and throw it back to the bowler. The bowler is invariably grateful for such an act of courtesy, though he never makes a specific request to this effect. But comments clearly state that if there be an appeal, the umpires are bound by law to order the batsman out.

We will assume for a moment the fielding side makes an appeal against this 'act of courtesy'. Would the umpire be justified even when bound in ordering the batsman out as per the mandate of the rule, or can he excuse himself on disallowing the appeal, taking shelter under the directive principle with regard to fair and unfair game. The spirit of the game is not injured by an infringement of the rule in the manner stated now.

Against such a contingency or shall we say catastrophe in cricket, there is one redeeming feature namely, no player invokes this law to get a batsman out. The rule is definitely harsh when the handling is no more than an 'act of courtesy.' The extreme penalty which is provided appears unjustified. A warning to discourage such practices and a deduction of certain number of runs even for repetition by the offender would appear more humane when the infringement is no more than an attempt at an 'act of courtesy'. The rule can well be amended to the effect that the use of the hand by the batsman is forbidden. If the ball in play be touched by the batsman except at the specific request of the fielding side if in the opinion of the umpire such handling stood or appeared to stand in the way of getting the wicket in anyway, or appeared

to give or gave an advantage to the batsman in anyway he shall on appeal be declared out, 'handled the ball'."

Again in comments to the rule, it is said that the hand holding the bat is regarded as part of it, for purposes of laws 36,37 and 39, Would it then mean that a hand with bat in it can with impunity handle the ball. It is not difficult to pick the ball with bat in the same hand.

The comments again provide for an involuntary act as of protecting the face from a bouncer when the hand can be taken off the bat. When the batsman comes for a single or when he is out of the crease, if a sharp throw is made to the wicket-keeper, which perhaps may go to the batsman, can he stop such an one from hitting him using the hand. Would it give him impunity under the heading that he is saving himself from a possible hit. Can he use his hand to ward off a throw going in his direction ? Can he catch and keep away such a ball by the use of hand as a matter of right in protecting himself.

What happens when a ball gets in to a place between the knee and the back of the leg guards? This is no clothing and the ball is not 'dead' by lodging at such a place. Can he take it out by hand and throw it down? Supposing such a ball after having touched the bat had not touched the ground can a fieldsman attempt to catch such a ball ? Should the batsman in such a case as this, not use his hand and give the bowler the credit of a wicket caught, or allow himself to be declared out 'handled the ball' by such an act. In either event his fate seems to be sealed. Both in the use and non-use of the hand, in such a case he brings on him the penalty of the law.

The Rule is:—(36) Either batsman is out "handled the ball"—if he touch it while in play with his hands, unless it be done at the request of the opposite side.

Official Notes :—

(1) A hand holding the bat is regarded as part of it for the purposes of laws 36, 37 and 39.

(2) The correct entry in the score book when a batsman is given out under this law is "handled the ball,' and the bowler does not get credit for the wicket.

Additional comments :—

The handling of the ball while it is in play by either batsman should never occur except at the specific request of the fielding side. If it does and there is an appeal, the umpires are bound by the law to give the offender 'out'.

The law is not intended to apply to an involuntary handling, such as, a player protecting his face from a bouncer by taking his bat off the handle.

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INDIAN TEAM IN PAKISTAN

'Old Timer'

There are many sentiments expressed while talking about cricket. Cricketers are described as great ambassadors. If there is ever an occasion to wish for a reality of these high sounding terms, it is here and now when the Indian touring cricket team is now on Pakistani soil, with a determination to prepare the ground for goodwill and real friendship between the neighbouring countries. It is hoped that in future it will not merely be said but quoted from experience that when statesmen struggle to keep going, cricketers score freely.

This tour, therefore, is significant. When it is going to be written against each name, it is hoped it will not be, as is customary in the score book mere entries of win or defeat but how the game was played. Both sides are determined to play the game. The prize in offer to the vanquished in this series is more handsome. Generosity is the loser's prize and it is certain to out-value the victor's crown, even if it be of a modest wear. Will the sides play to lose and win great game? Perhaps this is stretching a little more.

A missionary side from Pakistan was here last to preach love and affection Many ravaged hearts on both sides were comforted and solaced. By losing 1 to 2 in these series, Pakistan gained a great victory. The approach to bigger problems was made easier.

The stock of Pakistani cricket has since then gone up. Pakistan now is described the 'Oval victors'. It was a great victory against England and this achievement is perhaps the greatest encouragement to the game of cricket in that country.

It is not exactly a discussion of the prospects that is proposed here. This at best will be an expression of some thoughts strange or stray of the personnel of the team that is now on tour.

V. Mankad is India's new Captain. This is a welcome choice. He has been in Indian cricket (top cricket) for over fifteen years. He has always performed well. He is the best slow left arm bowler, one of the best allrounders and a most experienced senior. We have almost reconciled to his not being given the leadership all these years When he was actually called upon to do so this year, we had a pleasant surprise for we were not prepared. To him is assigned many important tasks. But one would very much like to remind him that it was in East Bengal 'Naohkali' the revered Father of the Nation carried first the torch of wisdom and the flame of love. Where the great Messiah left, Vinoo Mankad is taking up. May he be blessed with all strength.

The choice of a captain may be unanimous but is never one man's contest. V. S. Hazare, that glorious personality takes a fleeting run in our minds If a captain is judged by results, he perhaps has the best record in our cricket He is a great cricketer. He would have preferred to play than lead and he is missing. When big names are passed over, there is disappointment, though I am hesitant to use 'a tinge of regret'.

There is no point in criticising what was done and what was not done. If any pointers are needed for future, even then a fault finding attempt is not going to help matters at this stage. It may do more harm than good. Even if it be called a damage, it is done already. You cannot undo it. If it is for future, one can profitably wait for performances and come out with helpful suggestions based on figures.

At best it is better to confine to a few appreciations expressions of regret, feelings of disappointments and so on It is said the present team was chosen on last year's form and there was nothing except the training camp activites during this year to guide the selection. Can activities or performances in training camps or a few trial games be material good enough for selection of a

representative side? This can at best be, used for eliminating an otherwise certain player on the ground that close quarters inspection had revealed some inherent 'defects' and justify an exclusion. During last season, A. G. Kripal Singh had reasonably good figures to deserve recognition for high honours. He aquitted himself very well. This season he has been batting superbly. if figures and averages are any indicators. You cannot cheaply dispense with figures for they alone matter in cricket. His omission for one reason hurts me. I wish it is baseless. It is whispered that he being a Sikh, he might not have been well received in Pakistan and so he was dropped. This is no wild talk but one that has gained ground in responsible quarters. Personally I am convinced the selectors would not have been influenced by such considerations. If unfortunately it is so, apart from the wrong we have done ourselves, we are wounding our good hosts. This is an insult to a nation which is anxious to seal all old scars with the specific of love.

Kenny looked a very grand cricketer, of a very high international standard. His omission, justified or otherwise, is felt. The emphasis is unduly more on spin bowling. A theory of late has developed (I wish I shatter it in near future) that a certain bowler can be good on matting wickets only. This is not for the consumption of cricket theorists, nor for real cricketers. But the popular fallacy is there alright.

Shodan is another whom we miss. There is need for a good left hander on any side and he showed the best of promises among our youngsters.

We look a better side and they say they are better and the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it and let us talk after we read the figures. Meanwhile let us hope and pray that the participants maintain the very high traditions of the game. Here is work for Lala Amarnath, who for all purposes is on his native soil and will he play an equally useful innings as manager?

The respective sides will be chosen from among the following:—

India's Seventeen 1. V. Mankad 2. P R. Umrigar 3. G. S. Ramchand 4. Ghulam Ahamed 5. S. P. Gupte 6 P Roy 7. Punjabi 8. C. V. Gadkari 9. M K. Mantri 10. Tamhane 11. D G Phadkar 12 V. L Manjrekar 13. C. D Gopinath 14 H. T. Dani 15 J. Patel 16. P. Bhandari 17. C G. Borde.

Manager: L. Amarnath.

'*Pakistan's Sixteen*' 1. A. H Kardar 2. Fazal Mahmood 3 Imtiaz Ahmed 4 Khan Mohammed 5. Maqsood Ahmed 6. Hanif Mohamed 7. Wazir Mohamed 8 Raees Mohamed 9 Alimuddin 10. Zulfiqar Ahmed 11. Shujauddin 12. Ikram Ilahi 13. Mahmood Hussain 14. Mahmood Ameen 15. M. E Z Ghazali 16. Shamsi.

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Pity the poor cricketer

'Victim'

Cricket sense is an accepted virtue in the crowd. Games turn out incipid and same when its part is not played in full. If a spontaneous cheer does not follow a good bit of work on the field, we proclaim atonce that something is wrong with the crowd. Cricket records are made and unmade frequently, the book growing bulkier year after year. The crowd has to carry the latest figures in its memory. It has no opportunity to turn to the leaves of the book. Every record established or eclipsed has to be immediately reckoned by it. A belated acknowledgment is no acknowledgement of the deed. Otherwise the player's enthusiasm gets chilled. A cheer is the last leg of an achievement. The deed is therefore incomplete without it. The raising tempo of the game suffers. There is a sense of disappointment and frustration even when its part for any reason is not played. It is as much part of the games as the players are. It is indispensible to any game.

The crowd is an august body. No cricketer is big or small in its estimate. It is true big names start favourites with it. But a player is judged by his deeds only. The deeds of yesterday cannot excuse a present lapse. A deed stands or falls by itself in its estimate. Every one of the players must go through the ordeal. In every one of his act, he stands in judgment before this supreme, tribunal. He cannot escape or evade the verdict. He is dipped in fire baked and roasted before he is declared wholesome. He comes in for constant review. He is judged without prejudices. There is a lot of sympathy and understanding as well He is not asked to do the impossible. although to it the age of the miracles is not over. Again there is intelligent discrimination in setting up a standard for each of the players. He is expected to do only his best. And that is not too much asking.

Noiseless crowd is lifeless crowd Some go to the extent of saying it is a senseless crowd. Barracking is a common name given to the ragging indulged in. This is singular and unique vastly differing from those in other games In some games like Hockey and Association Football tempers of the crowds are known to have swayed on an error of judgement on the part of the umpires. Angry crowd are known to have actually invaded the grounds and interfered with the umpires. Such developments are unknown in the game of Cricket. There is no room for outbursts in cricket as the game brings to bear a sobering influence on all including those that watch. The faults of the umpires are taken philosophically. All in the game is how things are taken. Not even a player showing a dissent or disapproval of an umpire's verdict is excused, however bad the decision may be. While other games are packed with thrills and events succeed one another in rapidity making it impossible to brood over, register and express feelings over an incident, cricket is a leisurely game moving majestically on, extending to a number of days. By that it is not meant there are no thrills in this game of cricket. There are plenty but in between a joke can always by sandwitched and enjoyed The game lends itself to such enjoyment. One goes to a cricket match to enjoy oneself and if the players fail to provide the fair, the crowd still can enjoy itself by laughing aloud. Any game carries with it dull moments also, The crowd endeavours to make it up and keep a sustained interest. It will be a sad commentary on the game of cricket if in any match the crowddoes not play its part.

The crowd talks a loud sometimes without sense, coherence or consistency. No where else there is tolerence for nonsence. The crowd often slips from appreciation to criticism. Such criticisms are some times helpful suggestions but mostly they are laughs and jeers, justified or otherwise it is not for any one to question. The spectators manage a day off for a game at great personal inconveniances They manage an entrance after paying a fee and after waiting long hours of queue They stand baking in the sun and drenching in the rains with hardly space to move about their limbs. They go through all these for a stretch of hours day after day all in expectation of a good game, When they are let down miserably and sometimes deliberately even, it is their privelege to cry hoarse and doing so seems to be the only enjoyment left to them.

These outbursts take various shapes, and forms. A lone voice sometimes is the spokes-

man, It is rabble at most times. Thousands of voices synchronise or produce a discordant note 'BOWLED' and it is hurled at an unwanted batsman ball after ball. A bowler who hits a batsman or sends a ball over the head is never excused. He is 'booed' out of the game. Misfielding is not tolerated and they have a cruel way of disposing of such a fieldsman by significant 'clappings' every time the ball goes in his direction. This then is their technique of batting, bowling and fielding and their cardinal principles of the game are that a bat is always meant to hit the ball, the ball can only hit the wickets and that there can be no holes in the hands. One finds it hardly possible not to fall in line with them.

Going slow is never tolerated. 'Hit out' is an advice handed out. A fire brigade is summoned to put out a slow bat. He is given an ultimatum 'hit out or get out When he does neither, he is attempted to be 'bowled out'. When this has no effect. mass prayer is restored to. If the batsman still survives, he is not only tolerated but taken to heart, as a family weakens to a prodigal son In bowling 'headers' their views are pretty strong and they go on vehemently till the bowler is taken off. Curiously a bad ball from a bowler escapes immediate condemnation, as attention is transferred automatically on the batsman as to what he does and does not do with it. The batsman is cheered and the bowler is not jeered. However eminent a player may be in other departments a bad field can never be popular with any crowd. However stupendous his immediate past performances might have been, it is clearly forgotten and he is torn to pieces and shreds when there are lapses He oomes in for rough handiing. He is 'coaxed' to miss a catch the rest of the day He is prejudged even before the ball takes line in his direction. Such is the contempt with which this appreciative crowd hold this all important aspect of the game, namely fielding.

Some times it falls to the lot of some players that they fall out with the crowd for no fault of theirs. A good dose of abusive language is administered. Remarks, personal and objectionable bordering on vulgarity are hurled at. Ureasonable demands are made on them. On a difficult pitch, and on a need to keep one end going in the interest of the side, the batsman is cried down for not advancing the rate of scoring A blinding sun might have made him miss a catch. The same blinding sun unfortunately shrouds reason of the crowd in its cries And when the going is good, the crowd does not get satiated and it asks for more, little realising that it is hardly possible to go, on and on. It does not again understand that unless mistakes are made in the field, there cannot be any game at all. But there is the other side as well. The crowd may start with a particular side to win. And for this reason it does not want the oppenents to be bundled out at once. The best in the opponent is looked forward to. An opponent is as generously applauded as his own hero. The same expectations and hopes are pinned on him as well The crowd is really in a difficult way with one breath wanting the opponents to do well and with the other wanting his side to do away with him. What it means, it does not know. What it wants, is certainly known, and that is good game from whomsoever it may come

Varied are the effects produced on the players by these attention Many a 'fresher' after a ducking never agaiu recovers, vanishing into oblivion It tells on the nerves of the most experienced of players even. Concentration becomes impossible. The player loses confidence. He gets more anxious to get out than stand. He does nothing right. This is too bad a feeling After all cricket is a phychological game. It may all be easy to advise the players to keep their ears shut. It may be easier to sermonise that an equanimity of temperment mnst be cultivated. It is also true and will be worth the while to point out tnat ragging produces the reverse effect and a player bucks up to do his best sometimes Whereas in game like Tennis, a player is justified in refusing to serve and go on with the game when there is rustle in the stands, a Cricketer is not justified in delaying marters even when he is roasted He plays for himself his side and equally for the erowd as well.

It is said that Taj is great by the weight of opinion as well. A cricketer is the child of opinion and he grows and thrives on it. It is equally true he perishes in it. The success of the player depends on how he is able to win over the crowd Heros of yesterdays are zeros of today in cricket. Every time the cricketer has to do his best. He cannot

Continued on page 33

Table Tennis Taught

N. Krishnamurthi

Mr. N. Krishnamurthi is a Table Tennis coach under Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Coaching Scheme. He has many rich associations with foreign experts and considerable experience of the game in India. He is shortly taking further training in coaching from Victor Barna at Hyderabad. By a series he will endeavour to teach the game of Table Tennis.

I have been often asked for a tip or two by many a T. T enthusisast. I have a personal experience to narrate. Barna and Bellack during their first visit to Madras called at my club which by the way had sponsored the visit. A senior member of the club could not resist the temptation of asking Bellack for a few hints to an youngster, that was me, standing nearby. Behock gave me a long look and added very seriously "Come on, young boy, I will tell you the easiest way to beeome a champion, What you have to do is to reach the twenty first point before the opponent every time". There was a loud laugh in the room. I felt smaller still, by this 'fooling'. Smarting under this insult I put up a bravodo and sobbed out that I would be soon playing the finals in the same room.

I did it, beating in the semi-finals S. Panchapikesan, one of the first then. In the next few months, I reached the finals in another open tournament. The same year I was included on the Presidency side for the Inter Provincial tournament in Lahore.

Since then of course I had played many finals, both in singles and doubles, represented Madras 5 times and Delhi once in the State Championships.

I am explaining this at great length to impress on you the need for a will in the game. If you want to reach the top position, it is necessary you should have a determination. If you lack confidence in yourself you will not go far. By this I do not mean you should have a conceited opinion of yourself. I am not suggesting that you should atonce think that you are a champion or one in the making. I want you to feel and realise that your aim is to become a champion and that you should do and perform all that may be necessary to make one, I want you to consider yourself a student althrough. There is no end to this fine art and you can never place yourself beyond the goal. When you take the table with a feeling that all may go wrong it would be impossible for you to get out of a bad position in which you will be placing yourself.

I told you I had gone well ahead in the game in a short tme. I must frankly admit that I am indebted to a good many for the success I had achieved. Let me go back to Barna and Bellack. A few of the members of my club who were in charge of the arrangements for this visit were surprised when the visitors insisted upon a minimum space of fifteen feet on the ends and sides of the table. We were reluctant to waste so much valuable space for we could ill-afford to keep even one out We were hard pressed for space in putting a large accommodation in a place of limited accommodation, like

the University Hall where this was played. We had put the Governor's Box on the end line. The game worked up to a tempo, Bellack started charging like a bull with his drives. Barna needed more than this 15 and odd feet to return the fury. Once he went behind the spectators and at another time almost leaned on Her Excellency with his left arm in returning. I say all these to tell you that Table Tennis is never played on stationery feet. You would do the running, skating and dancing and some times flying too in that short space of fifteen feet, over and over again, if the game is to be played as it ought to be. A good physique is essential for the game and if you do not have, you should cultivate this pre-requiste.

I have taken you from the mental to the physical strength and in this let me explain that it is not the brutal strength that I mean In the same match that I had referred to I saw Barna's lightning back-hand flicks and steering chops from angle to angle. This is an indeliable impression in me. The key to this is the wrist. Turn on your wrist and develop a subtlity.

There are many before the visit of the champions whom I had considered good in the game, known then as 'ping pong', so described perhaps from the sound produced by the bat and ball in the game. M. R. Krishnaswami, Venkatapathy, Subramanyam, Panchapakesan, Rajan and R. V Row were big names in my early days.

I am taking you to the next lesson in Table Tennis. In my early days, I had the good fortune to play with some good ones like S. Panchapikesan, C. N Rajan and last but not least Sivaraman. I have had many a 'whacking' from Sivaraman. I feel them still hot on my back. It is this opposition that built me. I have never allowed myself to be overbeaten That would have killed my enthusiasm. The best advice that I would offer every aspirant is that he should choose for practice one slightly ahead of him in standard. It is this practice with one who can beat you and whom you endeavour to prevent beating you, that will build you. Practising to play is different. Actual match play is the best practice. But such play must be of the right type. I have learned a great deal, playing against Sivaraman I did not learn them all in a day, So I would advise in the first instance a good lot of serious play against better players. I should also state that I have often been taken very kindly by Sivaraman. I was his doubles partner and playing with him I learnt quite a lot. By my explaining thus you will understand the need to play constantly and regularly with and against a class of players that are ahead of you It is this kind of practice that will help you to work hard at every game. Real hard work is necessary to go to the top.

Let me go back again to big names in table tennis I have had many valuable lessons from Bregman, B. Vana, Si-sa-chu, Brain Kennedy and G V. Barna It is not necessary that you should actually play against them to learn. If you can, watch a good one that could teach you a lot. Watching the personalities is sure to teach you. You must find opportunities for watching good ones at play. Great masters have many lessons to offer and I would strongly recommend a very close study of their play. It is not the thrill of the game that alone should draw you, but the urge to learn from anything and everything I would advice an aspirant to devote as much time to watching as to playing and he is bound to have in between a game, opportunities for watching.

Table Tennis is a common man's game. I mean it in the sense, no elaborate arrangements are needed for introduction or maintenance for a table. Any one can find this with in his means to play the game. It being so, without reservation one can plunge into the game, This is played by young and old, gents and ladies alike, but the old ones I am sure, will pardon me, if I show my preferences to coach the little ones only. I believe it is difficult in some cases for me to make an old one unlearn to be taught. In an youngster, I see the good points and it becomes easier for me to build on them. Most youngsters, I have seen, carry their own natural advantages. A little knocking into shape here and there, a correction or two, a build up of a temperament and small attentions invariably yield rich dividends. I am very hopeful of the future and I trust and hope, through the columns of this journal I will be able to carry an extra carricular course to the table tennis fans Before I go to my first lesson, I would very much appreciate the followers of the game to be conversant with the rules.

Cricket in the City

V. S. Nagarajan

Except Sunday, 12-12-1954, which was a 'no match day' in the City Cricket, as Rain "played the game on all grounds", the Madras Cricket Association's programme of League Matches was, as usual, gone through during the period under review, viz. 25-11-54 to 24-12-54, the participating teams always vieing with one another with gusto for supremacy.

As a result, the chances of National Cricket Club and Southern Railway, in the "A" Zone of the Senior Division, for 'League Honours" are rosy, but the former have slight edge in the race over the latter, who have in their bag 3 drawn games, as against *National's* only one, and it is to be said to the credit of these two teams that they, unlike some of the teams in the competition, always approach the game in a most spirited-manner, which is a desideratum among modern sportsmen. Notable achievements of these two spirited sides are while N C. C succeeded in beating T. C. C. a reputed side, the Railwaymen scored a well-meritted win over the "star-studded" M. C. C. Talking about other teams in the table, I would only say that, although they register a win here and there, their performances, generally, lack consistancy. and it is lamentable indeed to observe the ignominious place the S. I A. A. occupies in the table, for have they not in their ranks, C. K. Nainakannu, one of the versatile veterans of Madras, to father the team... the shoe pinches somewhere and it needs mending, please.

B.& C. Mills Athletic Assn is calling the tune in the "B" Zone, and the top place for them is assured. Others who fare well in this Zone are S V. O C, City Central League and U. F. C C., the last named being a promoted team with promise. Among the rest, mention should be made of Kamyuth Club and Egmore Team (another promoted club), who always well realise that the match is not lost until it is won. Young Men's Association in the "C" Zone stands a good chance to reach the top rung of the ladder, and the teams which are in the race are Gopalapuram C. C. Baimanpet Rec Club & Rising stars. Matches in the second and third Division of the Championship are over, played with zest. While Gems Cricket Club and Sir M. Ct. M. C Old Boys' Assn. are fighting for the first place in the "A" Zone of the Second Division, Madras Port trust Staff Institute is bidding for that honour in the "B" Zone. M. R. C. "B" deserves to be congratulated for becoming the "Zonal Champions" in the Third Division, in the other Zone of which Comrades Cricket Club & Swaraj C. C. are coming up rapidly.

Alongside League Cricket, the senior Zonal Cricket Tournament for Buchi Babu Memorial Trophy is also in progress. 10 Zones are taking part, and the top place is thus shared by T'Nagar and Egmore It is not out of place to mention in this connection that the Secretary of Egmore Zone deserves a pat on his back for organising the Zonal team in an admirable manner and I mention this because some Zonal teams take the field "just to complete the day's programme", which indeed is not to the good of the game,—Imagine, a Zonal team having only 3 or 4 players at the start of the game!

The return cricket match between *City & Districts XI* played at the Stadium on Dec. 4, 5 & 6 ended again in a victory for the former, and the match well served as a dress rehearsal for selection of the State team for Ranji trophy.

R B. Alagannan, the new Madras Captian, led the team to a fine victory at Ernakulam, where they met Travancore—Cochin, in the first round of the Ranji Troophy. Travancore - Cochin batting first, the home side registered a respectable total of 2?7 runs, Balan Pandit contributing 81 Runs. P. Ravi also batted well to score 53 runs. M. K. Murugresh was

(*Continued onpage 65*)

Foot - Ball Illustrated

THE GAME IS PLAYED between two sides of not more than eleven each (1)

On a ground rectangular in shape 110 to 120 yds. long and 70 to 80 yds. wide. (2)

With a spherical ball, the outer cover is made of leather 27 to 28 inches in of which circumference and 14 to 16 ounces n weight (3)

For a period of 95 minutes, of two durations of 45 minutes each with an interval of 5 minutes in between (4)

The players wear a jersey, shorts, long stockings and boots with no materials like nails, etc., that can injure another. (5)

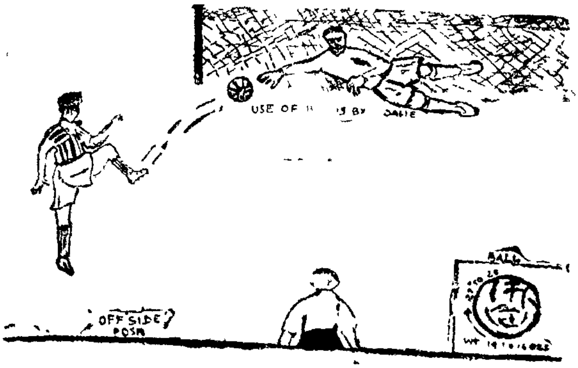
After the sides are chosen, the game is started from the centre of the ground with a free kick Such starts are made after a goal has been scored, after half time, and after any temporary suspension. (6)

The ball is carried into the enemy's cage and except for the goalie, who may throw,

punch, or push the ball away from the goal the use of hands on the ball or opponent is taboo. The ball is kicked, headed and carried. (7)

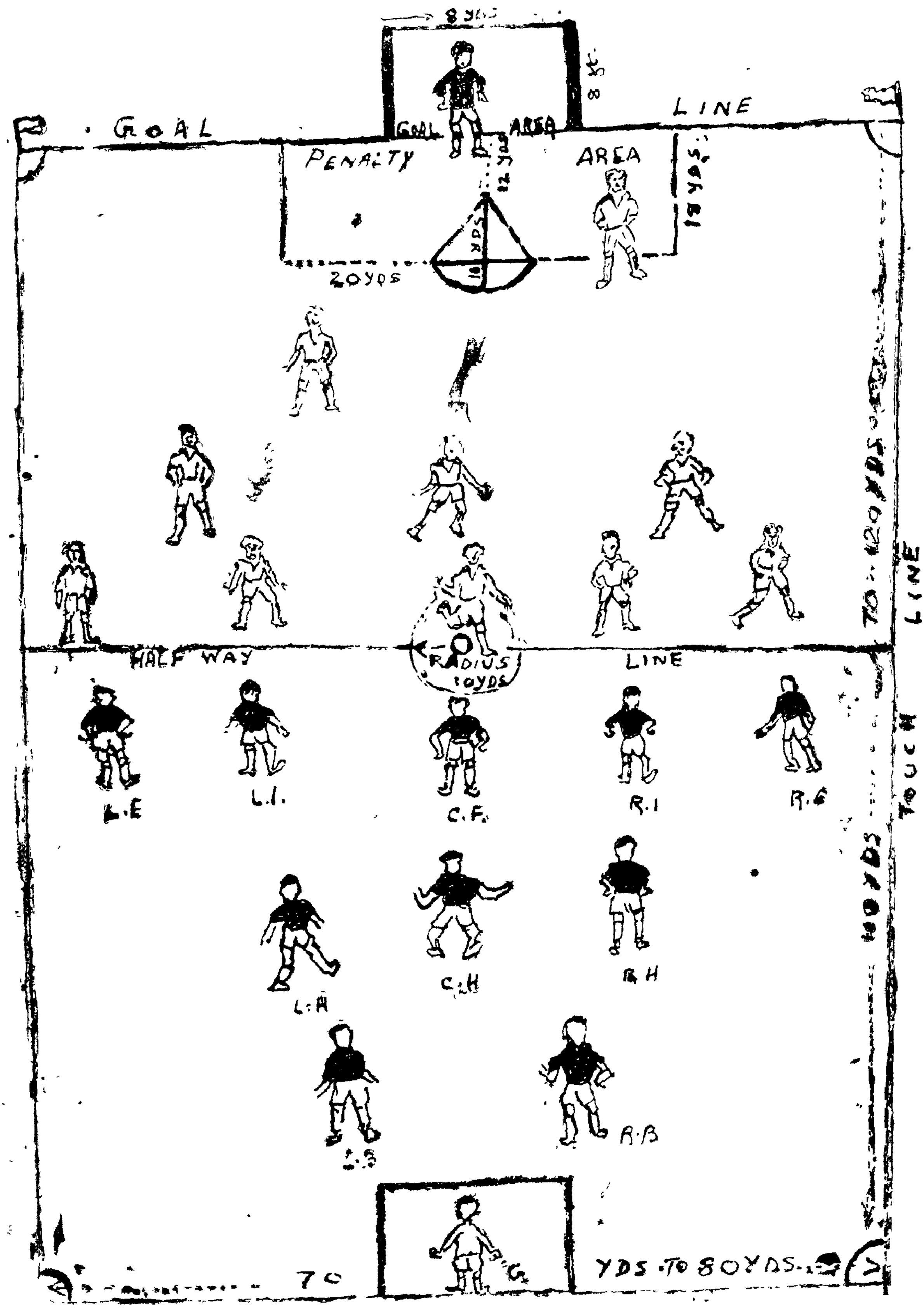
The ball is out of play when it wholly passes the four lines of the rectangle, when a goal results, in the declaration by the referee of an infringement and on time call. (8)

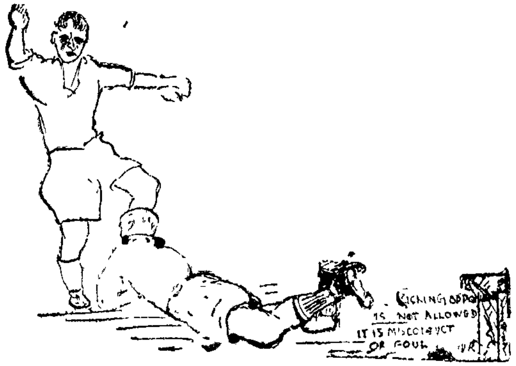
A goal is scored when an attacking member without infringing any of the rules, sends the whole ball into the goal cage. (9)



A player is disqualified for off side if he is nearer to his opponent's goal line than the ball and there are not at least two opponents between him and the ball at that time. (10)

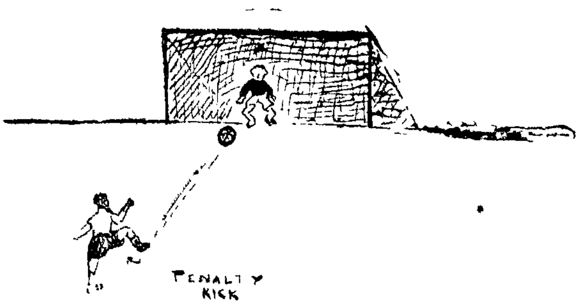
Kicking or attempting to kick an opponent, tripping, jumping on an opponent charging, holding pushing, handling,


8 YDS
GOAL
GOAL AREA
LINE
PENALTY
AREA
18 YDS
20YDS
RADIUS 10YDS
HALF WAY
LINE
TOUCH LINE
L.E
L.I.
C.F.
R.I
R.E
L.H
C.H
R.H
R.B
G.
70
YDS TO 80YDS.



striking and obstructing the ball, are all fouls and misconduct. (11)

The penalty is a free kick against the offending side. (12)



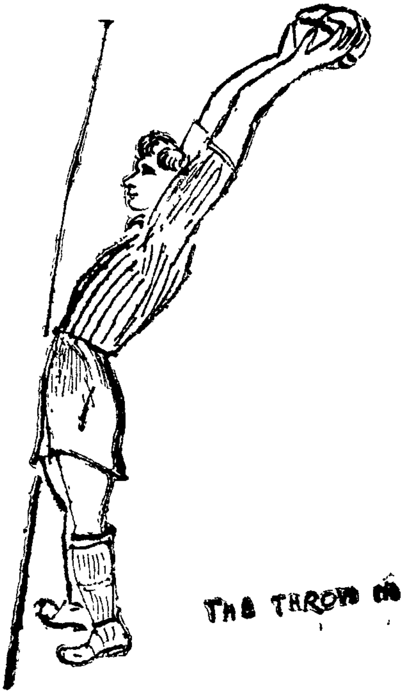
A penalty kick is awarded for an infringement of nine offenses committed intentionally by the defender, within the penalty

Continued from page 50

afford to rest on his past laurels, Cricket teaches him to take kindly to criticism. He can show the unreasonablensss of the erowd, which is as much'its part, in hundred ways without showing the least disrespect. If anything is taken in the right spirit, it leaves no bitterness anywhere. By a suitable word or by a tactful deed many 'enemies' have been won over. Sometimes buffoonery and tomfoolery appeals to the crowd. A good joke is always meant to be taken well. When a thing is not properly taken more and more are the order of the day. By taking a thing, in the right spirit one may vote himself a here. A 'sinner' all day long may turn out a favourite. The crowd lives in the present only Prejudices die fast and atonce. Heros are built on performances The spetators are nececessary adjuncts to the game of crlket. Without them there is no life in the game No game is played without spectators. No spectators can throw away their birth right-barracking.

area by which only the opposing goalie is allowed to defend the shooting of a goal by an opponent from a free kick from at a distance of 12 yards from mid point of goal line. (13)

When the ball is out of play on the side lines, game is resumed by throwing the ball inside the ground by a mem-



ber of the opposite side to the one who sent the ball last out. (14)

When it is out of play on the goal line side after having last touched the attacker, the defending side takes a free kick into the ground. (15)

When last touched by the defending side, a corner kick is awarded by which from the nearest corner, the ball is kicked towards the goal by the attacking side. (16)

The game is controlled by a referee in accordance with the rules of the game and he is helped by two linesmen who are his deputies in helping him to administer the rules. (17)

The side scoring the largest number of goals wins the matchs. (18)

The Amateur Stage in Madras

K. V. Rajagopal

The National Fine Art festival gave such a grand fillip to the amateur dramatic art that we find a sudden rejuvenation. During the month of December alone more than half a dozen performances were staged and all of them proved a grand success.

Activities of some of the clubs are reviewed hereunder and that of others will follow in subsequent numbers.

In no part of India could it be said a wealth of superb amateur talents exist as in the south. The best professional troupes with all their technique and their command of conveniences will find it difficult to beat in over all effect some of our top-ranking amateurs.

What is it that urges an office going man after toiling in a dingy office for7 to 8 hours to take to acting ? It is not an easy question to answer. In most cases it is that inexplicable inner call to bring forth what he has, Like other forms of art it is irresistable. These amateur clubs provide the absolutely essential necessity a platform or forum, wherein interested and gifted persons could meet, discuss and appreciate merit. This provides not only a mental relaxation and easening of the tautness of the nerves which in itself is good for the physical health but also supplies the necessary chance for the escapism which it has to be admitted will definitely add to the zest for life.

It is only too true that most of the amateur organisations are neither well equipped nor well organised but then it only goes to show how enthusiastic they are to exist inspite of these handicaps. Many clubs do not have even roofs to call their own and often use a shed or terrace as a club house. The State can let the public halls for performances at a very nominal rent, provide with make-up articles at concessional rates, help to procure dresses and other necessities at nominal rates etc. The Organisers of the present festival at Madras, stipulated that the clubs have to meet their own expenses. It is difficult for many to stage a show, at a place without a cash reserve of say Rs. 1 000. Many clubs found difficulty in participation as they do not have such facilities. They had to choke down their disappointment.

The Kripa Amateurs, one of the leading amateur dramatic clubs in Madras, are congratulated on their grand success in this series. They staged *Sivakamiyin Sabatham* a play so well popularised by the immortal author 'Kalki'. The Kripa Amateurs is a voluntary organisation consisting of members from various walks of life, who have dedicated themselvas to the cause of institutions mainly run by the Sri Ramakrishna Mission and other deserving charities. They have amongst the membership such well known names as Dr. V. Ramamurthi, Dr. C Raghavachari and Mr. C. Varadarajan, who is the Secretary. The President of the Club is Mr. C. Ramanuja Chari of the Ramakrishna Home.

Dr. V. Ramamurthi is in charge of direction also. He is well-known in dramatic circles and does character acting splendidly. His recent portrayal as *Naganandi* in *Sivakamiyin Sabatham* was brilliant. Dr. C. Raghavachari as *Mahendra Varman* showed how he could match any professional as far as depiction of serious roles are concerned. C. Varadarajan as *Mamallan* was extremely dignified. Mention should also be made of V. C. Sundara Desikan as *Paranjothi*, V. S. Ramamoorthi as *Sivakami*, T S. Varadachari as *Pulikesi* K Sundararajan as *Bhuvanamahadevi* and V. V. Rangappa as *Ayyanar*.

A fact that many may not know is that this amateur club has been able to collect nearly 2 lakhs of rupees so far for the Ramakrishna Home and Rs. 50,000 to other charities. Judged by any standard it is stupendous. All their plays are well known, and I mention only a few popular ones, *viz.*

Raja Bhakthi, *Karuna Arjuna* and *Leela Sukar* which was staged during their anniversary, a month back.

Next I come to the Triplicane Fine Arts Club. This Club includes many veterans in this field. The most colourful figure is G. K. Ramamurthi, the Secretary of the Club who has to his credit many character roles. Of the recent performances I should like to mention his sincere and true portrayal of the role *Santhanam Iyengar*, in Devan's true to life novel *Mr. Vedantham*. Inspite of the difficulty in converting this novel into a stage play, the T.F.A.C. did a very entertaining job of it. Each one of the club is an adept and such understanding and cooperation exists, that it is no surprise if we found that the hero of yesterday is a minor actor of today. It is this team spirit that makes them very popular. I should like to mention a few as the most outstanding. S. R. Krishnaswamy, who cannot walk in the streets without someone shouting "Ha! You see Inspector Gopalan there," is a character actor, who missed his avocation. He is versatile in the bargain. Many do not know that *Sambu's* name is Nataraja Iyer. It has been the fashion of the day in the film world to style themselves as *Stunt, so and so,' Friend, so and so'* etc., thereby indicating that they are adepts in charactering such roles of a stunt man or the good samaritan respectively. Now it is enough if you say 'Sambu Nataraja Iyer,' there could be no mistaking the personality. Though many have tried to depict the difficult character, yet no one has been able to give life to it as Nataraja Iyer has been able to do Credit for direction should also go to him Krishnamurthi is a supporting actor of rare ability. He usually appears as *Nincompoop* and with effortless ease he has been able to bring out the rediculous in a person of megre education. In both *Thupparium Sambhu* and *Sriman Sudarsanam* (recently enacted at R.R. Sabha, Mylapore) he was the recipient of repeated applauses for his humorous acting. He is clearly marked for higher honours. Amongst those who have undertaken the very ticklish job of characterising female roles, certain names stand very prominently. Krishnan in my opinion ranks first as the best suited to depict the role of the heroine. He did an excellent job of 'Chellam' and many a girl in the audience should have heaved a sigh of envy at the cute way he (I was about to say she !) handled the romantic scenes. Srinivasagopalan is another who can extract life even out of a dead pitch as they say in cricket. He has been such a continuous success that he is always taken for granted. There is such coyness and sweetness about him in the depiction of the 'good homely wife.' He gave such a splendid performance in *Sriman Sudarsanam* that even his previous noteworthy effort *Sambu* has been eclipsed. Venkataraman has many sterling performances to his credit. Viswanathan, who usually appears in supporting female roles is a gifted actor. Some of his mannerisms and facial expressions are so realistic that they evoke instantaneous reaction in the audience.

Many names, crop up in my mind. But I can mention only a few. They are Venkatasubramanyam, Seshadri, Sridhar. M. G, Krishnaswami, Veeraraghavan (one time hero of *Gomathiyin Kathalan*), S. S. Mani who ably depicted the character of 'Gangadhara Pillai'.

Mention should also be made of K. Govindarajan who is steadily climbing up the ladder to recognition, as a *bad egg*. An *actor* or *actress* in making is the youngster Ramaswamy of Vivekananda College. With a bit of voice modulation and preseverance he can shine better on the amateur stage.

Babu is one of the founders of the club and splendid are his efforts on all sides.

The baby of the amateur clubs is the Mylai Amateurs. It has had as Presidents, such illustrious names as C. V, Nagiah, Kempraj Urs. Dr. M. S. Ramachandran, who is even now doing yeoman service to the club by arranging programmes, procuring donations and helping the club in various ways. The Club's leading light is Mr. Sudarsanam. He is a noted Harmonist and is much in demand by film studios for conducting music.

As to histrionic talents of this 'Baby Club', Sri Raghunatha Iyer who presided over the staging of late K. S. Venkataramani's *Murugan the Tiller* on 12th September '54 at the R,R Sabha, said that the actors of this troupe have to be congratulated not only on their laudable object in staging the drama to benefit the family of K. S. Venkataramani, but for the feast of histrionic talents and the installation of good morals in the heart of the audience. Judging from the packed audience who to a man stayed till the very end it must have been a resounding success.

Prince Juda, a Christian play of the Roman times, which was also staged as a benefit performance was another grand success.

A praiseworthy feature of this Club is that the dialogues are by one of the Club's own member Sri *Kaladar*, This brilliant young man has made a success of many dramas, a few of them which compel mention are *En Magal. Kathali*, *Prince Juda* and *Murugan the Tiller*.

The Mylai Amateurs actors are very painstaking in by hearting their lessons and the actors are made to rely on their own memory. This is really very commendable and I wish many Clubs follow suit.

C, Srinivasan, is exacting, he is so constructive in his criticisms that rarely anybody takes him amiss. He is able in direction. The outstanding actor is Pattanna. In both *Prince Juda* and *Murugan the Tiller* his performance was of a sterling nature. He is an experienced actor with a flare to depict the role of a rustic or the illiterate but worldlywise men. The other actors who are prominent are Iswar, Ramani, R Rajagopalan Ramani (Jr) H, S. Krishnan, Natarajan; and E. R. Neelamegham, Iswar and Ramani have photogenic personality. Eswar with a bit more mobility of his facial muscles could express feelings better and Ramani (Sr.) should develope the non-chalance' attitude to his advantage. Rajagopalan is excellent as the scheming or quarrelsome female and his part as *Meenakshi* was very much appreciated in *Murugan the Tiller*. The Mylai Amateurs club is fortunate in having amongst their members such a splendid actor-dancer like the charming youngster N K. Ramani (Jr.) He has a great future. In both *Prince Juda* and *Murugan the Tiller* he showed enough indications and he has come to stay. In H. S. Krishnan, they have a superb artist. He has risen to great heights in the portrayal of female characters, has a neat figure and his performance as heroine in *Prince Juda* was excellent and in *Murugan the Tiller* he was very much appreciated. Messrs Elumalai and Ramaswami are two character actors who always provoke mirth in the audience by their witty conversations. They carry on against overwhelming odds of financial stringency. Behind scene workers like Chandru Dinakar and Chinni are to be congratulated on their painstaking efforts.

United Amateur Artists has on its rolls the members of the opposite sex. The stigma attached to a girl who takes part in amateur 'mixed performances' is such that very few girls venture to exhibit their talents and the result is that such talents are rarely utilized and the girls get frustrated due to lack of opportunities. The step taken by Y.G.P. has to be appreciated in that light. He has in his club many. Smt Vidyavathi is one such. She has enough pluck and vivacity that she is bound to rise high in the art world. Another versatic artiste is Pattu. This young educated boy is perhaps one of the best young actors I have so far seen. He has all the qualities that go to make a brilliant artiste He has stage sense, adaptability and histrionic ability. His forte is of course humorous role. In *Oh ! What a Girl* he has given one of his best performances.

Coming to Y,G.P. it is enough if I say that he is an all round artiste He has personality, talents and go. He has uniformly given good performances in all the plays he has acted, Prominent among them could be mentioned *Varaddkshinai* staged at the Kalamandap, Triplicane, and *It Happened At Midnight*, which was

Continued on page 40

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

V. Venuswamy Iyengar

The first taste of happy events to come for a prosperous New Year was provided by Rane (Madras) Ltd., On 27th December, the Minister for Transport Sri. B. Parameswaran, cut the ribbon to move the wheels of the new Hindustan "LANDMASTER".

The large gathering of dealers, businessmen and officials who were present at the premises of the firm in Patullou Road, for this inauguration, could not help turning a thought to that architect and builder of this organisation, the late Mr. T. R Ganapathi Iyer. Exactly 22 years ago, a firm dealing in automobile spare parts launched on an ambitious programme of selling cars and trucks. Since then this firm had sold more number and more varied makes of cars and trucks and allied automobile parts than anyone else. In 1946, the founder had passed away suddenly, after having acquired a ground, the present site, having graduated a mason, Mr. L. L Narayanan his son-in-law, bequething to his son Mr. T.G.K. Raman, the good that was his. The present team composed of these two and completed by Mr. R. Seshadri, the Sales Manager pull together from where it was last left by the founder. Two years of useful work they had completed in the sale of Hindustan cars. In the third year, they start at an advantage, it is claimed, with a product that could stand comparison with any that was manufactured in foreign countries.

HINDUSTAN LANDMASTER

The New Landmaster is the successor to the famous Hindustan 14. The Landmaster retains some of the features of the popular 14 model which have been tried over years and incorporates several features which are new and vastly improved. The body styling and designing have been completely changed and on the whole provides a very smart big car look. And indeed it is a big car. It is longer and roomier than the old model. The outside width of the car is unchanged but the interior width has been considerably improved by the adoption of a completely new noro construction all-steel body of fully streamlined outline. There is thus room for 3 passengers in the rear and three in the front. The steering column is inclined slightly sideways to the right to provide more room for the two front seat passengers with the driver as third. Leg room inside the car has been increased and head room remains unusually generous for a car of this size. The instrument panel is beautifully rearranged and provides a very nice look. A capacious glove beg isfitted on each side of the instrument panel. The large one piece curved windshield with narrow screen pillars gives the drivers a safe clear vision of the road.

The new toraion bar independent front suspension, semi elleptic springs at the rear and telescopic shock absorbers all round, ensure perfect riding comfort and road holding. The petrol pump has been mounted at rear for smooth silent operation. Due to the special shape the luggage boot capacity has been increased to 16 cu. ft. The engine parts and the electrical wirings which require frequent attention are easily accessible. Latex frame cushioning and tastfully appointed interior add to riding comfort and rich look of the car.

The 14 h.p. Hindusthan engine which has already earned considerable renown among the motoring public has retained in the Landmaster. This is the first and the the only engine now being manufactured in India in accordance with the Government's plans for developing the industry. Hindustan Motors have turned out several thousands of these sturdy and reliable engines from their well equipped and most up-to, date plant at Uttarpara. Casting, foregin, machining, assembling and testing are all done in the Hindustan Factory. With the advent of the new Landmaster the Swadeshi Automobile industry enters a new phase with bright prospects. The car is as good as any of the foreign makes and in certain respects better even, as the car is manufactured in India for Indian operating conditions.

RADIO NOTES

K. Nagcswaran

Every radio listener is faced at sometime or other with the problem of selecting a radio from out of the many available in the market for his use. This is made no easier by the sales advertisements or pamphlets associated with different models or makes. It would, therefore, be useful to consider several points to look for in the performance and use of a radio which may serve as guides in such selection.

Power Supply:

For its operation, a radio has to be connected to some form of electric power supply. This power supply in electrified areas will take the form of electric mains supply of A C. or D C. current. At most places in South India, the electric supply is A.C. 230 volts 50 cycles. However, there are important areas (portions of Madras City, and many prominent towns and areas in North India) where the electric supply is D.C. 220 volts. If the radio is needed to work with A.C supply only, an A.C. radio will be sufficient. Under the present designs, radios which are suitable for working on D.C. mains are made suitable for working on A.C. mains also. A point of interest would be to check up if any arrangement is provided, in this radio to take account of variations in the voltages of the supply mains, such as occurs in practice.

In non-electrified areas, the electrical power needed to operate the radio can be provided from batteries, either of the storage type or of the dry cell type. Depending on the current drain of the radio, the storage battery will get discharged after some hours of use, but it can be recharged at any nearby battery charging station; it can also be arranged to work with wind-chargers when frequent charging will not be necessary. The dry cell type battery can give longer hours of service but once discharged it cannot be revived and a new battery has to be installed. The radio worked on dry battery has at present replaced more or less completely the radio worked on storage battery due to the cost being less; and less attention being needed to maintain the battery. A factor of the utmost interest in either type of radio. is the current drawn by the radio from the battery, as this governs the period for which the radio would perform satisfactorily before the battery is either replaced by a new one or re-charged.

Radio Frequencies & Wavelengths:

A radio receiver is designed to receive the radio signals emanating from the radio stations far and near, and cull from these radio signals the information carried by them, by way of speech or music and present these sounds in a clear manner to the listener through the loudspeaker. These radio signals vary in intensity at the receiving point. Some are very weak, others are of medium strength and still others are very strong. Also the radio signal of each station has a distinct frequency which enables it to be distinguished from other signals arriving at the receiving point. This frequency represents the number of times per second at which the radio currents are alternating at any point. The frequencies used in radio broadcasting ranges from about 550 thousand cycles per second to about 25 million cycles per second. Instead of frequency, we can also distinguish the signals by their wavelengths since the radio signals travel from one point to another following a wave pattern. The broadcast wavelengths range from about 11 meters to 550 meters, and different stations are allotted wavelengths in this range, though there is a gap between about 120 meters to 180 meters wherein no allotment of wavelengths are made. It would be obvious that if two stations produce radio signals of the same frequency or wavelength, the radio receiver would be unable to distinguish between the two and the speech or music sent out by the two stations would be received intermingled, causing confusion. To avoid this happening, wavelengths are

allotted to the different stations in the world by international agreement so that no two stations are allotted the same wavelength unless their powers and locations are such that interference between the two is unlikely. Moreover, when frequencies are assigned in the same area, a minimum separation is kept between the adjacent frequencies, this being necessitiated by the broadcast technique.

Sensitivity and Selectivity.

Tne ability of a receiver to receive weak signals is determined by its sensitivity and its ability to differentiate between nearby stations in frequency (or wavelength) and receive a station clearly without clashing in of the nearby station is termed selectivity. Both these features are controlled by the nature of the circuit and the quality of the components used in the radio. Even an ordinary 5 valve radio of the present day, provides adequate sensitivity and selectivity. However the increase of the number of valves in a radio will in general, increase the sensitivity and if the increase of valves is accompanied by additional circuits it can improve selectivity also. The increase of sensitivity beyond a certain amount may not be an advantage, since with such increase the clarity in the received speech or music may fall relative to the back-ground noise. The sensitivity is not, therefore, increased beyond the stage at which the "Signal to noise ratio" is likely to suffer.

Fidelity.

As most listeners in the long run listen to the local station, they are likely to pay more regard to yet another characteristic of the radio-the overall fidelity. All of us desire to get our radio programmes from the radio with such quality that we feel we are listening to the singer or performer directly in the studio or the music sabha. This is a matter of some coordination, as in order to achieve this, several component parts in the radio have to be made to conform to specific performance requirements. Perfect reproduction of speech, sounds and notes produced in mosic require that the radio should pass all the notes without appreciable discrimination over a wide range of freqnencies from about 30 cycles per second to over 10,000 cycles per second. In present day practice, working with materials and components of good quality, the practical limits set, range from about 100 cycles per second to about 5,000 cycles per second. A radio having this range provides very realistic production indeed.

Output:

It is within the experience of most of us that a radio produces speech of music of good quality when operated at low or moderate volume; when however, the volume is raised the cleanness of the music or speech disappears and the reproduction is very unpleasant indeed. So it is of interest to find out what is the acoustic energy that will be put out by the radio under conditions of little or no distortion. Several special techniques are available to increase the output keeping the distortion low. These are not normally employed in radio receivers when the output is only a few watts, though they figure prominently in audio-amplifier and public address systems.

Besides these, almost all receivers employ devices to counter the in-convenience due to the fading of signals from distant stations. All circuits are incorporated to reduce the interference from the mains. More of this later.

Continued from page 36

repeated many times and is being filmed too His portrayal of the pseudo renegade who subdues the temptuous girl and finally makes her an ideal wife was appreciated by the large audience who turned out to witness the show at the Annamalai Manram, during the National Art Festival.

Pattu is the director Sri Kamini who acted as the wife of the harassed Pattu fitted the role well. Sri Saraswathi as the mother of *Kamini* was also adequate in that role. *Mahabuddhisali* is now on the anvil and we hope Y G.P. and Pattu with the royal band of followers will hit new heights.

NOTANDA

MADRAS CRICKET

Batting

208	A. G. Kripal Singh (Madras) Vs. T. C. State	Ranji
107*	Mahaboob Khan (U F. C. C) Vs. City Cen. League	1D—B.z
106	R Balu Alagannan (Madras) Vs. T. C. State	Ranji
103*	M. M. Kumar (M R. C) Vs Tamb Cos C. C.	1D
100*	N K. Ramachar (Perambur U. C.) Vs. Roy C. C.	1D
93	M K. Murugesh (Madras University) Vs Baroda	Inter-University
84	Chandy (Madras Universith) Vs. Baroda	Inter-University
83*	Krishnamurthy (M C A) Vs Int. College, Bangalore	Tour (Jun)
75	R, Chandrasekar (Joll. Rov) Vs Prithvi C. C.	3D
72*	A. G. Satwant Singh (T. F. U C) Vs Venkat C. C	2D
70*	Rajendran (Xian C. H H. S) Vs. P. S. H. S	Int School
67	V. K. Viswanathan (Krishna M C. C) Vs. Nellikuppam	Friendly
66	Jawad Hussian (Xian C. H! S) Vs. P. S H. S	Int. School
66	P. K. Krishnamurthi (R. S. H. S) Vs. Xian C. H S.	Int. School
65*	A. E. Audi Chetty (Sou. Ry) Vs. M. C. C.	1D
63*	T. V S Sundaram (M. C. A,) Vs. Comb. Coll.	Tour M C. A.
62*	A. T. M Sampath (Y. M A) Vs Sea Hawks C. C.	1D—C. z.
58*	K. S. Viswanathan (Rising Stars) Vs. Aruna C. C.	1D—G. z.
58	Ramachandran (Y. M. A.) Vs Sea Hawkes C. C.	1D—C. z.
57	A. G Kripal Singh (Triplican zone) Vs Central Madras	Zonal
56	D Kuppuswami (Vijay C C.) Vs. U. F. C C. (Chngpt)	2D
55*	R. Parthasarathy (Nung. C. C.) Vs. Res. Bank R. C.	3D
55	L. D. Parthasarathy (Nung. C. C.) Vs. Res. Bank R. C.	3D
55	A. S. Mani (Venkat C. C.) Vs. Free Lancers C.	2D
52	A. D. Vasudevan (T. U. C.) Vs. Shivaji C. C.	1D—C, z.
51	M Balakrishnan (Nung. Zone) Vs Perambur Zone	Zonal
50*	R Lakshmanan (M. C. A) Vs. Cresent C C.	Bangalore Tour
50	V, R. Govindan (sea Hawkes) Vs Y. M. A.	1D—C. z.

*Denotes Not out

BOWLING

8 for 41	Giri Rao (Y.M.A) Vs Sea Hawkes	1D—C/z
7 for 10	V. Sivaprakasam (TVP Mam. S C) Vs. Sivaji C. C	1D—C/z
7 for 21	Ramakrishnan (Egmore zone) Vs. South Madras	Zonal
7 for 21	Chandrasekaran (MCA) Vs Com. Colleges	Tour
7 for 35	N Lakshmanan (T. R. C) Vs. Milkway C. C	2D
7 for 36	B. Gapal (Central U C) Vs P&T. R C. C	2D
7 for 49	Murugesh (City Vs Districts	Rep.
6 for 9	P. R. Sundaram (M R C) Vs. Tambaram C. C. C.	1D
6 for 13	R S. V. Mani (Vijay C. C) Vs. Met box S C C.	2D
6 for 15	V Krishnamusthi (Xian C H S) Vs. Hindu H. S.	M S.A A. Toun.
6 for 17	C S Mani (U F. C. C Ch) vs T S C	2D
6 for 22	B. Palaniappan (Trip F U. C C) Vs. Jai Hind C C	2D
6 for 24	A Blankey (Port Staff I) Vs M Tel R C.	3D
6 for 25	Nammalwar (M. C, C Vs T C C	1D
6 for 27	A G. Satwant Singh (Trip. F U. C) Vs. Venkat C. C.	2D
6 for 28	G. V. Sankaran (Globe C C) Vs Comp C. C	3D
6 for 33	Santhanam (Comp C. C) Vs. Globe C. C.	3D
6 for 42	Umesh Rao (M C. T. M. Old Boys) F, U. C. C.	2D
6 for 54	Y Ramachandran (N. C C) Vs. T. C. C	1D
6 for 77	J. Ramakrishna (Madras University) Vs Baroda	Inter-Univ.
5 for 18	Balamitran (Vijay C. C) Vs T. S C.	1D
5 for 19	N. V. Santhanam (Milkway) Vs. Nethaji S. C.	2D

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RACING

January Prospects :

Eight race days—January 1, 5, 8, 13, 16, 23, 26 and 29—3 cups. The Governor's Cup, The Independence Cup, The Indian Republic Cup, a total stake money of Rs. 2,80,350 and Rs. 6500 in troples are the prospects for January. Horse in Class III take the Governor's Cup and Rs. 61,900. For horse in Class IV two cups and a sum of Rs. 38000 are offered, the Cups being Trades Cup for 1¼ mile and M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettiar Memorial Cup. Indian horses are offered 5 races, value being Rs. 43,050, with the Independence Cup for 1¼ mile and the Bobbili for the mile. Class A Indian breds get an ear marking of Rs. 96,200, 15 races, 2 cups—the Hildebrand Memorial Cup for 1 mile and the Indian Republic Cup for 1¼ mile. There are on the whole 7 cups. Class B have a race in each of the 8 days with Rs. 41200 set apart. January carries a very rich stake money and is the attractive month of the season.

December Performances :

The Fifth :

1. Park Town Plate : 5½ fur. (Class B) 1, m 14 and 2/5 sec.
   Prisciila (1) One Alone (2) Curly Top (3)
2. Monsoon Plate : 7 fur. Class A—1 m 34 sec.
   Blusheon (1) Velvetteen (2) Shoorkania (3)
3. Niligiris Plate : 1 Mile (Class B) 1 m 48 and 1/5 sec.
   Gold Maid (1) Delillah (2) Leslie Around (3)
4. Race Club cup . 6fur. (Class (IV) 1 m 19 and 2/5 sec
   Baromme (1) Golden Casket (2) Light Reading (3)
5. December Plate : 9 fur. (Class III) 2 min and 2. 2/5 sec.
   Dark Son (1) May's Pet (2) Miss Amoya (3)
6. Egmore Plate 1¼ Miles (Class A) 2 m. 9.2/5 sec.
   Beautiful (1) Solid Gold (2) Kirendeer (3)

The Eigteenth :

1. Madras Cup Div. II. 6 fur.—1 m. 23 sec.
   Yearling (1) Pardesi (2) Past to the Post (3)
2. George Town Plate : 6 fur.—1 m. 21,2/5 sec.
   Money for Jam (1) Gay Kiss (2) Mah Khurshid (3)
3. Winter Plate : 6 fur.—1m. 19.2/5 sec.
   Grandame (1) Evening Tide (2) Jeremy Fisher (3)
4. Madras Cup Div. I.—6 fur.—1m 21. 2/5 sec.
   Sun Bonnet (1) Mircle (2) Miss Pop. (3)
5. Ennore Plate : 7 fur.—1m. 34.2/5 sec
   Royal Cloak (1) Daamin (2) Sugar Daddy (3)
6. Gwalior Plate : 9 fur.—2m. 6 sec.
   Chrissie Darling (1) Patricia (2) Delilah (3)

The Nineteeth :

1. Madura Plate 5½ fur.—1m. 14. 2/5 sec.
   Maria (1) Blue Shen (2) Colby (3).
2. Darjeeling Plate : 9 fur.—2m. 6.1/5 sec.
   Truthful (1) Spectacular (2) World Pool (3)
3. Bombay Plate : 5½ fur.—1m. 13. 1/5 sec.
   Baromee (1) Hilburn (2) Golden Casket (3)
4. Sivaganga Cup : 6 fur.—1m. 20.2/5 sec.
   Ukele (1) Eleanor ( ) Gaya (3)
5. Delhi Plate 1¼ m.—2m. 16. 2/5 sec.
   Golden Lad (1) Miss Amoya (2) Trim Sally (3)
6. Kanch Plate : 7 fur.—1m. 38. /5 sec.
   Patricia (1) Prisoilla (2) Gay Fair (3)

The Twenty Second .

1. Manjri Plate : 5½ fur.—1m. 19.1/5 sec.

(*Continued on page 91*)

CHESS CHAT

S. V. R.

Tournament of Nations Amsterdam

Last month I gave the bare results of the Tournament of Nations which concluded at Amsterdam in September last. More details are now to hand. Twentysix countries (of course India is not in them !) took part in the event each nation sending a team of 4 players with 2 reserves. Thus the maximum points which any country could obtain against another is 4 only. The countries were divided into 4 groups of 6, 6, 7 and 7 and in each group they played among themselves, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th boards of each country playing with corresponding boards of another The first three countries to win in each group (making 12 in all) played in a final (upper) Section among themselves, while the remaining 14 played similarly in another (lower) one. The following table gives the inter play in the upper Section.

Name of country.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.
1. U.S.S.R ...	×	3½	2½	2½	3	3	2	3½	3½	3	3½	4	31
2. Argentina ...	½	×	1½	3	2½	2	3	2½	3	2½	3	3½	27
3. Yugoslovia ...	1½	2½	×	4	2½	1½	3	3	3½	2	2½	2½	26½
4. Czchoslovakia ...	1½	1	2	×	3	2	1½	2	3	2½	3½	2½	24½
5. West Germany ...	1	1½	1½	1	×	2	2½	½	2½	4	4	3	23½
6. Hungary ...	1	2	2½	2	2	×	1	3	2	2	2	3½	23
7. Israel ...	2	1	1	2½	1½	[illegible]	×	3	½	3	2	2½	22
8. Holland ...	½	1½	1	2	3½	1	1	×	3	2½	3	2	21
9. England ...	½	1	½	1	1½	2	3½	1	×	2½	1	2½	17
10. Bulgaria ...	1	1½	2	1	0	2	1	1½	1½	×	2½	2½	17
11. Sweden ...	½	1	1½	½	0	2	2	1	3	1½	×	2	15
12. Iceland ...	0	½	1½	1½	1	½	1½	2	1½	1½	2	×	13½

The margin of 7 points obtained by U S.S.R. over their nearest rival Argentina is a fair indication of the superiority of victors who beat every country except little Israel which managed to draw. The margin between the 1st and 2nd is much greater than that between 2nd and 8th !

The highest individual scores of the players in various boards are as follow : Top Board: Botwinnik (U S.S.R) 77% as befitting a world champion: Najdorf (Argentina) 70%. Unzicker (West Germany) 6 %: Board 2: Bolbochan (Argentina) 77%: Smyslov (U S.S R) 75%: Filip (Czechoslovakia) 70%: Board 3: Barcza (Hungary) 78%: Bronstein (U S S.R.) 75% Oren (Israel) 70%: Board 4 Keres (U.S.S.R.) 96% (it would not have been a surprise had

it been 100%!) Aloni (Israel) 68%: Guimard (Argentina) 67%.

That U.S.S R's victory is no accident can be seen from the fact that in their tours earlier this year they gave a no less convincing demonstration of their strength. With a team of 8 players each playing 4 games they beat Argentina by 20½–10½, U S A. by 20–12 and playing 2 games each they beat France 15–1 and Sweden 13–3. With 10 players a side and 2 games each, they beat Great Britain by 18½–1½. The next Tournament of Nations would be held in 1956 in Moscow at U.S S.R's invitation and one wonders what their team would do in their home country!

The scores of the countries in the lower section were (1) Switzerland 37 (2 & 3) Canada and Austria 36 each (4) Denmark 34½ (5) Italy 28½ (6) Columbia 27½ (7) Belgium 27 (8) Finland 26½ (9) France 26 (10) Saar 24 (11) Norway 22 (13) Greece 21 (13) Ireland 11 (14) Luxemberg 7

What a pity that India's name is not there! It is to be hoped that with good offices of the All India Council of Sports appointed by Government we shall before long see the day when an Indian team would participate in these world events.

GAMES SECTION

From the USSR-Sweeden double round match in July last, won by USSR by 13 to 3. On board 2. E. Lundin for Sweeden beat Bronstein in a fine game. This was USSR's only loss. Here it is:

Game No. 2

Reti's Opening.

White	Black
D. Bronstein	E. Lundin.
1. N–KB3	P–Q4
2. P–B4	P–K3
3. P–K3	

The Catalan system 3 P–KN3 N–KB3 4 B–N2 B–K2 5 0–0 0–0 etc is a good alternative, as it retains the option of developing his QB on the K-side. White is more or less forced now its fianchetto his QB when Black is able to establish equality quickly.

	N–KB3
4. P–QN3	P–B4
5. B–N2	B–Q3
6 BP×P	P×P.
7 P–Q4	P×P
8. N×P	O–O
9. B–K2	B–N5+ !
10 B–B3	

10. QN–B3 or Q2 will lead to exchange of pieces and simplification to Black's advantage after...N–K5 and 11. Q–R4.

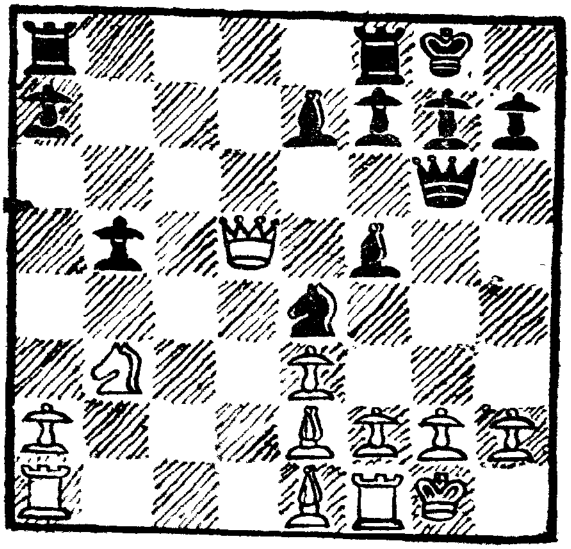
	B–K2
11. N–Q2	N–B3
12. O–O	B–Q2
13. N×N	P×N
14 P–QN4	B–KB4
15 N–N3	N–K5
16 B–K1	

With every one of his last few moves Black has improved his position; whereas in the case of White that a move like this has to be played shows something has been wrong in his opening strategy.

	Q–N3
17. P–N5 !?	

Complicating the game which is always Bronstein's *forte*. Quieter would be 17 P–QR3 with 18–R–B1 to follow with pressure on Black's QBP.

	P×P
18. Q×P	Q–N3



19. Q×P	R–N1 !

An essential preliminary before playing

...B-R6; these two moves cannot be interchanged. If at once...B-R6 than 20. B-B3 R-N1 21 Q-KR5 ! and Black must exchange Q's and/or retire his QB. If, however, Black goes, in his turn, for complications by *20*.. N-N 4 !? then 21. B×R, R×B *22*. Q-N7 R-K1 *23*. P-B4 ! N-K5 ! *24* B-N3 B-R5 (or N×B 25 P×N, Q×P *26* Q-B3 etc) 25 P-B5 ! etc.
with complications favourable to white. If now...Q—N4 26 R—B3, B—N 5 ? 27 B x B etc.

20 Q—R5 B—R6.
21. B—B3 N—N1!

... Blacks attack is gradually gaining momentum, but white however could have drawn.

22. B.—Q5...

Not 22 Q - Q5. R—N4 ! (Bravo Landin !)
23. Q—Q1 N×B+24 Q×N B×P 25. Q×B, R—N4 and Black wins.

White however has a better alternative in 22. B—K2 (commanding the diagonal a6—f1). If then.. N—K5 23 B—B3 N—N4 24 B—K2 drawing by repetition. If Black speculates on an attack by 22...B—Q2 (to play...R—N 4 or...B—B3 next) then 23 Q×P B—B3 24 P—B3 ! etc and Black is two P's down without adequate compensation.

.. B—KB4

23. P—B4...

Not 23. B—QB 3. B—Q6 *24* R—K1 N—R6+*25* K—R1, N×P+etc

Not also 23 B—B4 N—B6+24 K—R1 N×B25. QR×N B—QN5, 26Q×P B×R 27. R×B. R—R1 28 Q—B5. R×P 29. N—Q4 R×P etc & Black should easily win.

...B—Q6 !

24. P×N...

Necessary ; if *24* R—B2, N—R6+etc.

.. B×R

25.Q×P...

If *25* K×B Q—Q6+followed by...R—N4 winning the KB Probably white over looked this when playing *22*. B—Q5.

...KB x P

26. B—B2 B—K7
27. R—K1 B—N5
28 P—K4 B—B5
29. N—Q4 R—N7

The beginning of the end, indeed.

30. Q—R3 B×P+
31. K×B R×B
32. N—B6 Q—R 3+
33. K—N1 Q - Q7
34. B×P+ QR×B
Resigns.

A highly interesting game, Black's attack being conducted with imagination and resource quite in Bronstein's style !

The following games were played in the Team Tournament at Amsterdam.

Game No. 3

QP—King's Indian Defence

White	*Black*
M Najdorf	L Pachmann
(Argentina)	(Czechoslovakia)
1. P—Q4	N—KB3
2: P—QB4	P—KN3
3. P—KN3	B—N2
4 B—N2	P—Q4
5 P×P	N×P
6 N—KB3	

A restrained treatment. An alternative is 6 P—K4 N—N3 7N—K2 O—O 8O -O etc.
• At Helsinki Najdorf himself played against Dr. Filip 6 P—K4 N—N5, 7 P—Q5 P—QB3, 8 N—K2 O—O, 9 O-O P—K3 when white sacrificed the exchange by 10 B—Q2 B×P 11. B×N, B×R 12 QN—B3 ! and won brilliantly.

6. 0—0
7. O—O P—QB4
8. P×P

Or 8 N—B3 N—QB3, 9 N×N Q×N 10 B—K3 R—Q1, 11. Q—R4 P×P, 12 N×P Q—QR2, 13. B×N Q×Q 14 B×Q. B+N 15 KR—Q1 etc. with a slight advantage to white (Stahlberg vs Mikenas, Kemeri 1939)

8. N—R3
9. N—N5 N (4)—N5
10 N—QB3 Q×Q

Better N×BP. There was no hurry to exchange Queens.

11. R×Q N×BP
12 B—K3 N (4)—R3
13. QR—B1 P—KR3

After B×N 14 P×B N×P, 15. R—B2, the N is lost

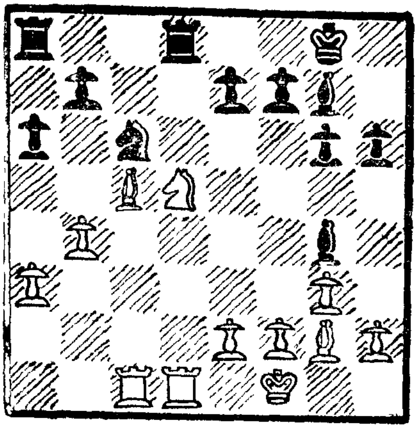
14. N (5)—K4 N—B3
15. P—QR3 N—B2
16. P—QN4 P—R3
17. N—B5 N—K3

If instead.. N—N4 18. N×N P×N, 19. N×P, B×N 20. B×N B×B 21. R×B, R×P 22 R—N6 and white wins the NP.

18 N—Q5 N x N
19 B×N B—N5
20 K—B1

Not 20 N x P+N x N 21. BxN KR—K1 and Black recovers the P.

...KR—Q1



21. P—QR4

Again not 21 NxP+N x N 22. B x N, RxR 23. R x R, R—K1 24. R—Q8 R x R. 25. B x R, P—QN4 26, B—N7. B—N7 when white can get a draw only.

...P—K4

The tempting...P—K3 would lose a piece after 22 N—K3 B—B4 or R4 (P—K R4 23 P—R3) 23. P—N4 etc.

22. P—R3 B—K3
23. P—N5 P x P
24. P x P B xN
25. B x B N—Q5
26. B x P QR—N1

At last white has won only a P, but it is winning P.

27. B—R6 N—N6
28. R×R+ R×R
29. B—K7 R—Q2
30 R—B8+ K -R2
31. P—N6! R×B

Best; giving up the exchange and making white's win more difficult. However white has a subtle resource.

32. P—N7 R×P
33. B×R N-Q5
34. B—Q5 P—B3
35. B—N8+ K—R1
36. P—N4!

The point. The N is left without any retreat when attacked by 37. P—K3. The NP covers the retreat to B4 and the B would win it anywhere by discovered check. So *Black resigns*

Game No. 4

Sicilian Defence

White	*Black*
P. Keres (USSR)	G Palmason (Iceland)

1. P—K4 P—QB4
2 N—K2

Played for a change from the usual N—KB3; in case Black departs from the normal line of defence white has the option of playing P—KN3 and B—N2 later.

...N—QB3

3. P—Q4 P×P
4. N×P N—B3

This is a "must" move in the Sicilian forcing white to play 5 N—QB3 thus preventing the 'Maroczy bind' after 5 P—QB4

5. N—QB3 P—Q3
6. B—QB4

6B—K2 is considered best here; but the text move can also be played

...P—K3

7 O—O B—K2
8 B—K3 P—QR3

This is more or less a neccessary move in the Sicilian, preventing N—N5 by white and preparing for P—QN4 for a Q side action later.

9. B—N3 O—O
13. P—B4 B—Q2

If...Q—N3? 11, N—B5! Q—N5, 12. P—QR3! and white wins atleast a P,

11. Q—B3 Q—B2
12. QR—Q1 QR—B1
13. P—B5 P—K4
14. N (4)—K2 N—QR4
15. P—N4 N×B
16 RP×N B—B3
17. P—N5 N—K1
18. N—N3 B—Q1
19. P—B6! P—N4

After...P—N3 there would follow 20 P—R4—R5 etc.

20. P—N4 R—R1

Attempting a diversion on the other wing; but there is no time for this.

21.	Q—R5	P—R4
22.	NP×P	P×P
23	P×P	K—R1

If...B×P 24. R×B, N×R, 25. Q—N5 +K—R1, 26. Q×N+K—N1 27. N—B5! and mate next

24.	R—B5	B x BP

Not...N x P 25 Q—R6!

25.	QR—KB1	N—N2
26.	Q—R6	B—Q1
27.	R—R5 !...Resigns.	

A fine attacking game, but no opposition on 3rd or 4th boards could be expected to give a player of Keres' standard any trouble.

Brilliant Brevities

From the Amsterdam team Tournament.

Game No. 5

	White	*Black*
	Bhend (Switzerland)	Lockvenc (Austria)
	Sicilian defence	
1.	P—K4	P—QB4
2.	N—KB3	N—QB3
3.	P—Q4	P×P
4.	N×P	N—B3
5.	N—QB3	P—Q3
6.	B—K2	P—K3(a)
7.	O—O	P—QR3
8.	B—K3	B—K2
9.	P—B4(b)	Q—B2
10.	Q—K1	O—O
11.	Q—N3	R—Q1(c)
12.	QR—Q1	R—N1
13.	K—R1	N×N
14.	B×N	P—QN4
15.	P—K5!	N—K1
16.	P×P	B×P
17.	N—K4!(d)	P—KB3
18.	N×P+	N×N
19.	B×N	R—B1(e)
20	B×P!	B×P(f)

How is white to continue? Try for yourself before seeing the note (f)

(a) An alternative is the Dragon variation 6P—KN3 with B—N2 and O—O to follow. It is more popular than the Schevenin genvariation which gives white better chances of developing his attack quickly.

(b) The usual method of attack against this variation; Q—K1—N3, R—Q1 and P-K5 etc at suitable opportunities

(c) Better...P—Q4 If then 15 P—K5 N×N 13 B×N B—B4 14. B×B Q×B+15 K—R1 N—K5! etc.

(d) Threatening to win the exchange by N×B and B—K5; so forcing Black to sacrifice a P

(e) Intending to take white unawares by a trappy combination, but overlooking white's ingenious resource 19...R—Q2 is necessarry.

(f) 21. B—R6+!!! and Black resigns. After...B×Q 22 R×R mates. If KRI 23 R×B R×R 24 R—Q8+! Q×R 25 Q—N7 mate.

Game No. 6

	White	*Black*
	P. Keres (USSR)	J. Sajtar (Czechoslovakia)
1.	P—K4	P—QB4
2.	N—KB3	P—Q3
3.	P—Q4	P×P
4	N×P	N—KB3
5.	N—QB3	P—QR3
6.	B—KN5	QN—Q2
7.	B—QB4	P—K3
8.	O—O	Q—B2
9.	B×KP! (a)	P x B
10	N×P	Q—B5
11.	N—Q5	K—B2 (c)
12.	B×N	K×N (d)
13.	B—B3	N—B3
14	B×N	P×B
15.	N—N6	Q—B3
16.	N×R	B—K2
17.	P—QR4	P—N3
18.	Q—Q5+	K—Q2 (e)
19	R—R3	B—Q1
20.	N×P+!	Resigns (f)

(a) One has to admire Keres for being mentally so alert as early as the 9th move.

(b) If ..Q—N1 11 NQ5 equally follows.

(c) Or...N×N 12 P×N N—B3 13 B×N P×B 14 Q—R5+K—K2 15 KR—K1 and wins.

(d) He could have made a longer resistance by...N×B.

(e) If . Q×Q 19 P×Q+ K×P 20 N×P +K—B3 21. N×B etc.

(f) If...B×N 21 Q—B7+K—Q1 22

Q×P+and 23. Q×R; if...Q×N 21 Q—B5 +K—B2 22 R—B3+and 23. Q×B+.

Game No. 7

An off-hand game between S. Venkataraman and N. R. Joshi (Black) played on 10-3-41 at Poona, Jolly club.

Sicilian Defence

1.	P—K4	P—QB4
2.	N—KB3	N—KB3
3.	P—K5	N—Q4
4	N—B3(a)	P—K3
5.	P—Q4	N—B2?
6.	B—KN5	P—B3(b)
7.	KPx P	NP x P
8.	N—K5 !	K—K2 (c)
9	B x P+!	K×B
10	Q—B3+	K—N2 (d)
11.	Q—N4+	K—B3 (e)
	N—K4+	Resigns (f)

(a) When this game was played I had in my mind fresh the brilliant game between Keres and Winter (Warsaw 1935).

(b) Or ..B—K2 7 N—K4 ! B x B (or O—O 8. BxB QxB 9. PxP etc.) 8 K x N x B O—O. 9 Q—R5 with good attack.

(c) Or...P—KR4 8. Q—Q3 ! Not however...PxB 9 Q—R5+K—K3 10. N—K4!! Q—K1 11 Q x P mate.

(d) If...K—K3 then quietly 11, N—K4 !

(e) If...K—R3 12. N—B7 mate !

(f) After.. K—K2 13. Q—N5+K—K1 14 Q—R5+K—K2 15 Q—B7 mate Homer nods !

Game No. 8

From Paris 1954

White	*Black*
Salnla	Andor

French Defence

1	P—K4	P—K3
2.	P—Q4	P—Q4
3.	N—QB3	B—N5
4	B—Q2 (a)	P x P
5.	Q—N4 (b)	N—KB3
6.	Q x NP	R—N1
7.	Q—R6	QxP (c)
8.	O—O—O	N—N5 (d)
9.	QxRP (e)	R—R1
10.	QxKP	BxN !
11	Q—B3	BxP+? (f)
12	K—N1	NxBP (g)
13.	B—N5+	P—B3
14	N—K2	Q—N3
15.	KxB	QxB+
16.	K—R1	NxKR (h)
17.	Q—B3	QxN (i)

and white mates in four. Find out the finish without looking at the solution

(a) A move first inadvertantly played by Alekhine against. Flohr in the Nottingham Tournament of 1936. Since then it has been analysed and found to give no advantage to white.

(b) An aggressive move better than 5N x P, QxP 6B—Q3 B×B+7 Qx B etc played by Alekhine in the above quoted game.

(c) In the 1918 World Championship Tournament. Botwinnik played against Keres the sounder ..N—B3 when followed 8 O—O—O R—N3 9 Q—R4 B x N 10 BxB Q—Q4 etc with a level game. The text is risky.

(d) Somewhat better is...R—N3 9Q—R4 (or Q—R3 Qx BP etc.) R—N5 10 Q—R6. QxBP 11. BKN5 B x N! 12 P x B. QN—Q2 etc. If instead of 11 B—KN5 white plays 11 B—QN5+then P—B3 12.N—R3 Q—B4 etc.

(e) Better 9Q—R4 threatening 10. B—KN5 next Black has an only defence in 10.. NxBP (not...Q x BP to Q—Q8+ ! KxQ 11, B—N5 + and 12 R—Q1 mate) 10 Nx P ! (better than 10 N—N5, B—K2 ! etc.) B—K2! (not...Q xN 11. Q—Q8 +! again) 11. QxN, Q x N 12. N—B3 N—B3 with some compensation in the extra P for the slightly inferior position.

(f) He should have played QBxB+. If then 13 RxB, Q—R4 13 B—N5+, QxB 14 QxN, N—Q2 and white's attack has vapourised, and he is a piece down: or if 12. K—N1 Q—KB5 ! 13. Q—Q3 NxBP etc. Black should win. Black shouled not have allowed white's QB to remain when his dark squares are weak.

(g) Now white seizes his chance with both hands. Black's moves are all more or less forced from hereon.

(h) If instead ..N xQR16 Q—B6, R—N1 17 R—B1 R—B1 18 B—N5 wins. By taking the KR Black is actually attempting win more pieces and jeopardise white's win.

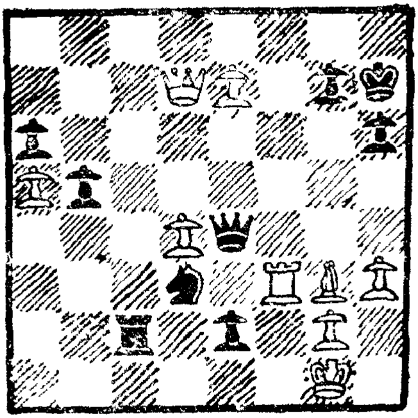
(i) Now Black threatens to take the QR with a check. Had he taken the QR with the N this resource would not be there. He may be excused for overlooking white's continuation 18 Qx R+ K—Q2 (Black probably thought that he was quite safe.) 19 Q—Q8+!! K x Q 20 B—N5+K—B2 21. B—Q8 mate.

However had Black tried to save the KR and played 17...R—N1 or R—B1 (instead of 17...Q x N) then 18. B—N5 would have won.

A bright game, the finish being reminiscent of the Reti vs Tartakower brevity.

Missed Opportunites

Here is another instance of missed opportunity from the same Candidates Tournament 1953. The actors now are Tajmanov (USSR) and Szabo (Hungary) and in their encounter the following extra ordinary position was reached after whites 48th move.



The position is full of combinative possibilities for both sides with their Kings pawns on the 7th rank on the verge of Queening Black stands somewhat better as his pieces are all concentrated against the WK though his own K stands somewhat denuded of support.

It being Black's turn to move he forced a draw by a neat combination below.

48 P—K8=Q+
49BxQ RxP+!
50. KxR N x B+
51. K—B2 Q x R+
52. KxN and Black gave perpetual check.

He could also draw by...QxB+50 K—R2 RxP+! 51 KxR Q—K7+ 52 K—N3 as white dare not 52 K—N1 because of QxR 53 P—K8=Q Q—K6+ and mate next.

But draw apart Black could have won from the above diagrammed position! A close study wil repay. Solutions are invited and will be acknowledged.

Solution to last months position

Boleslavsky should have played 36... R—R2! White has only 2 alternatives; each leading to draw only.

(i) 37. R x R. P—N8=Q 38. R—Q3 threatening R (R7)—R3 next would win the B. Black will either have to give prepetual ch. or give up his Q and B for 2 R's

(ii) 37. RxRP. P—N8=Q. 38 RxQ KxR etc. Though Black has an extra piece, his single pawn would ultimately have to be exchanged for one of the 3 white pawns.

Winning Position No. 1

From Budapest championship 1954
Ruy Lopez

White	*Black*
Fertczegi	Dr. Vecsey.
1. P—K4	P—K4
2. N—KB3	N—QB3
3. B—N5	P—QR3
4. B—R4	B—N5

An unusual move which only loses time. Better...B—K2 or.. B—B4.

5. O—O	KN—K2
6 P—B3	B—R4
7 P—Q3 ..	

The alternative 7 P—Q4 would give Black an easy equality after...P×P 8P×P P—Q4 9 P×P. Q×P, 10 B—N3, Q—R4 etc

	...O—O
8. QN—Q2	P—QN4
9. B—N3	P—Q3
10. R—K1	B—N3
11. P—QR4 !	B—Q2
12 N—B1	P—R3
13. B—K3	B×B

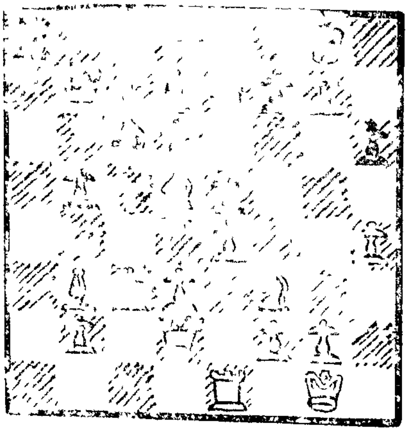
This B has moved three times only to get exchanged!

14 N×B N—N3
15 P×P P×P
16 R×R Q×R
17. N—Q5 Q—N2
18. Q—Q2 R—R1

This and the next move leave Black K without defence, giving an opportunity to white to produce a winning combination.

19. P—R4! KN—K2

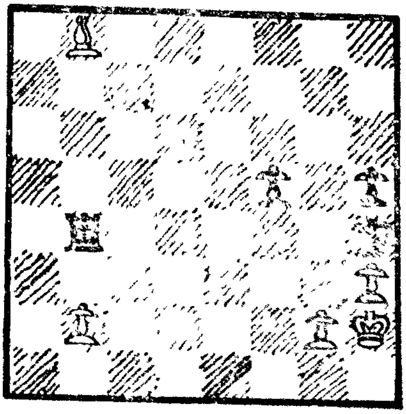
Instead...N --B1, is better. White to play and win.



End Game No. 2

Here is another end-game composition, with fine interplay between R and B.

F. J. Prokop (Prague)



(White to play and win.)

Solutions are invited and will be acknowledged.

Solution to End Game No. 1 (P. C. Wason).

1. P—B3 (The initial move is some what easy to find; it is only the subsequent play of the B is that intriguing) R—N7 2. B—6 (not B—Q! R×P! 3B×P+ K-N6 draws) R-N7 3. B-N1! R-K7 4. B-B3 R-K3 5. K-N6, P-B4+ 6 B-B6+(check and counter check nicely conceived) R×B+ 7K×R and wins

DO YOU KNOW

The first port of call was Lamu which we reached in about 13 days. The captain and I had become great friends by this time. He was fond of playing chess, but as he was quite a novice he wanted one still more of a beginner for his partner and so he invited me. I had heard a lot about the game, but had never tried my hand at it. Players used to say that this was a game in which there was plenty of scope for the exercise of ones intelligence. The captain offered to give me lessons and he found me a good pupil as I had unlimited patience. Every time I was the loser and that made him all the more eager to teach me. I liked the game, but I never carried my liking beyond the boat or my knowledge beyond the moves of the pieces.

From Mahatma Gandhi's "Autobiography" (Chapter VI, Part II).

There were very few passengers on board. Among them were two English officers with whom I came in close contact. With one of them I used to play chess for an hour daily. Ibid. (chapter XXIV, Part II)

Solutions and other correspondence may be addressed to :

The Chess Editor,
C/o The FIELD
Nungambakkam,
Madras-6,

COVER EXPLAINED

At an American College — Barnard College, In New York City, the ancient Greek games emphasise a striving for a harmony of beauty and perfection. An account of the celebration of games is featured in Recreation. Hoop-looping is an interesting contest, a very popular race.

Know The 'Morrow

R. Narasimhan

(The following predictions are based on Gochara (planetary transits) reckoned from Janma Rasi (Moon's position in the nativity). They are general and strengthened or weakened by planetary periods and sub-periods (Dasabhukthis).

Planetary Transits : Sun in Sagittarius (Dhanus) enters Capricorn (Makara) on the 14th ; Mars in Kumbha enters Meena on 5th ; Jupiter in Kataka (in retrograde) ynters Mithuna on the 29th ; Saturn in Thula ; Mercury in Dhanus enters Makara on the 6th and then enters Kumbha on the 25th; Venus in Vrischika enters Dhanus on the 30th ; Rahu and Kethu continue in Dhanus and Mithuna respectively.

Mesha (*Aries*) *Aswini*, *Bharani*, *Krittika 1*. During the first half of this month plants are not occupying very happy possitions. The general problems arising one after another that may disturb the mind can be overcome only by—patience and caution. The period is not favourable for speculation, but judicious investments in iron wares and electrical goods may prove profitable. Near relatives, as younger brothers and sisters and father may get ill.

During the second half of this month the planets are in more favourable positions. All cares due to several problems will wane Success and profit in avocations will follow. Rivalries will be appeased. Health of the dear ones will be restored. There will be an all round pleasantness. Expenditure due to worship of dieties and happy functions are indicated. Care and restraint must be excercised to avoid unpleasantness in society and on expenditure in domestic matters. Those in service must be careful to avoid the displeasure and dissatisfaction of their superiors.

Bad Days :—18th, 19th, 20th.

Rishabha (*Tauras*) *Krittika 2, 3 4, Rohini, Mriga 1, 2*. Till the middle of this month Sun is not favourable though he occupies a friendly sign Venus and Saturn (the yogakartha) are good throughout this month ; Hence this month is full of harmonious blending. Still relatively speaking, the second half of this month is definitely better.

Accomplishments of one's desires and plans, general success, fame, gaining over rivals, auspicious celebrations, acquisitions of new properties, gain of luxuries, unexpected incomes will be among the good results to be envisaged for the month. With all these, free and uncontrolled expenditure will figure largely and you should be careful, not to be involved in quarrels and misunderstandings with your friends and relatives.

There is likely to be very little disturbance in the matter of your health during the month though the opening of the month may not prove entirely trouble-free but there will be disturbance in the domestic sphere of some sort or other leading to unpleasantness.

You should also be guarded in your travels.

There appears to be some support for speculative activities also. Referring to services the first half of the month is good for services but there will be a general worsenning during the latter half. Difficult conditions will arise in office which if not carefully handled with patience, will tend to show you in an unfavourable light to your superiors. In the profession and business too, the first half will be favourable and the second half just the contrary,

Bad Days :—21st, 22nd and 23rd.

Mithuna (*Gemni*) *Mriga 3, 4. Arudra, Punarvasa 1, 2, 3.* Jupiter continues in Kataka in retrograde upto the end of this month. The transit of Mercury and Mars are not so favourable. Sun transits Makara for the second half of this month but is completely under check. Lack of mental peace, trouble from enemies, mental despondency and despair, misunderstandings, tedious journeys, seperation from friends and relations, for first half of this month comparative relief from all such troubles will be experienced.

Mild disorders in health may be present throughout the whole of the month and may take the form of fever, digestive troubles generally. Blood pressure may have a rise in the second half. Wife's health may suffer a set back like that of blood discharge in the first half of this month and will have progressive betterment thereafter.

Conditons affecting immovable properties may turn to profit.

A good time is likely to be experienced by those in service such as honours, promotions and success over rivals, due to the favourable transits in force att the end of this month.

Bad Days :—23rd, 24th, and 25th.

Kataka (*Cancer*) *Punarvasa 4, Pushya. Aslesha.* The majority of planets are unfavourably disposed during the whole month. In fact the only favourable planet Mars influences only after it enters Meena by about the end of the first week. Saturn is completely under check.

Disturbance and unrest will be in evidence in all matters, tedious and tiresome journeys, humiliations. quarrels, misunderstandings. are all troubles that may assail you this month especially during the second half.

Somach troubles may occur and careful attention is needed. During the second half, your wife and children may have slight troubles in health and may need an eye test. Domestic conditions will be unsatisfactory quarrels and misunderstandings with female members of the family will take place. You may have to change your house. You are liable to be subjected to minor accidents and much care will necessarily have to be excercised at the close of the month.

The worsening in the financial situation will continue this month also. There is a likelyhood of loss of money if you are led into some action or transaction, suggested by your friends or relatives. This is not a good time for speculation. Your efficiency is likely to be noticed by your superiors in office with corresponding advantages later on, but actual promotion or betterment are likely to happen at the end of the month.

Profession and business will become increasingly active and greater by about the end of the month.

Bad Days :—25th, 26th and 27th.

Simha (*Leo*) : *Maga. Pura, Utra 1.* Venus is a good sign throughout the whole month. Sun is totally bad for the whole month. Among other planets Mercury can be said to be favourable at times. Thus mixed results only can be expected during this month. General relief from difficult conditions obtaining hitherto, freedom from sickness good estimation, respect and regard from kinsmen, travels in new cars and visiting newly built houses. auspicious celebrations etc., will be among the good features.

Pressure from creditors, unwanted litigations and misunderstandings will persist as a result of the unfavourable factors. Health is bound to suffer in some way or other. Billious troubles, heat troubles and ailments due to impurity of blood should be guarded against, Your wife too is liable to have ubsets during the whole of this month. There may be auspicious celebrations. birth of children and other festivities. Domestic happiness will be clear and cheer by about the last week of the month. Social activities will bring maximum results during the month. Financial condition will not be sound throughout the whole of speculative activities. There should be freedom from all troubles in the case of the services and good conditions may prevail. To some, the securing of new position with the help of influential friends may even be possible. The profession and business wil have uniform improvement, satisfactorily

Bad Days : 1st, 2nd. 27th, 28th and 29th.

Kanya (*Virgo*) *Utra 2, 3, 4, Hasta, Chitra 1. 2.* Mars, Venus and mercury after the first week proves favourable results. Jupiter (In retrograde) and Saturn continues in Cancer and Libra respectively. It is a pity, however, that Sun should be under check. Sad-sati (saturn, seven and a half years transit about the native moon) continues.

There will be an alround improvement in the native's affairs. Sympathy and blessings of elders, new friendships, half from unexpected quarters, seperation from the

family, increased expenses, and a restless mind will signify this period. Health is not likely to remain unaffected. Nervous tension and skin troubles are possible. You may incur the displeasure at house and relatives concerned During the first half of this month it is likely to be full of financial worries fruitless undertakings and the condition will be rendered easier during the second half.

Transfer on promotions are indicated with regard to services, with regard to business and profession some betterment will plainly be visible.

Bad Days : 2nd midnight, 3rd and 4th, 30th, 31st and 1st Feb.

Thula (Libra): Chitra 3, 4, Swathi, Visaka 1, 2, 3. Sun is a planet that remains evil throughout the month. Mars is under check. Sad-sati continuse and the majority of planets are not favourable. The major events for the month will therefore be of an increased expenditure, which may seem necessary. but income would not be sufficient to cope up with them, family affairs would blossom but with thorns. secret passions and obligations would land the native into unforsen difficulties and restlessness both physical and mental. The good side will also gain some prominence like that of enjoying some auspicious celebrations and acquaitance of friends etc.

Liver troubles are indicated and fever may be present during the latter half of this month Care should necessarily be excercised in the handling of weapons, fire arms and instruments. Your wife's health will also be affected due to impurity of blood. Domestic peace will also be likely to be disturbed but not to a large extent, Improvement in all affairs may be seen at the end of the month

Any sort of speculation will only end in losses. There will be acquisition of money as well as liablity to losses. With regard to services difficult conditions will arise in office, which if not carefully handled with patience will tend to show you in unfavourable light to your superiors.

In the profession and business too there may be a sort of change for betterment at the end of the month.

Bad Days : 4th, 5th and 6th.

Vrischika (Scorpio) Visaka 4, Anuradha Jyeshta, Jupiter and Mars are good whereas Sun, Rahu and Saturn continue to be bad. Therefore the results for the month are likely to be mixed in character. General success, interviews with high and learned, good fame and name, defeat of rivals, popularity and happiness are indicated in the first half. During the second half misunderstandings and litigation, mental agitation and anguish due to the action of your own sons and kinsmen, quarrels with your friends and relative because of your rough tongue, may also take place. Your mind is liable to be worried and confused and will greatly improve by about the last week of the month. With regard to your and your wife's health there is an indication of nervous trouble and pain in the lower abdomen. Absolute care is quite necessary with regard to your social activities especially where opposite sex is invloved.

Financial positions may not be sound and some trouble from financial worries by about the end of the month. The services are not favoured anyway. There is room for official displeasure, hence better be careful with your co-workers and superiors.

The profession and business will not be so flourishing during the first half and are likely to have a big time with expansion and increassed profits.

Dhanus (Sagittarus) Moola, Purada, Uttarada 1. It is a pity that Jupiter is not in the group during the first week Mars transits to an angular position. At the second week Sun also transits Makara. Saturn continues in libra.

This month will show good and bad results Lack of mental, with misunderstandings alround obstacles of all sorts to any action, troublesome journeys quarls and disputes with relation and friends are due for the first half while the second half will be some what free from all these. Some amount of happiness important interviews, meeting of new relations are also probable.

Stomach troubles are likely to be present during the second half, probably because of indiscration in eating and drinking. There

may slightly be lack of domestic facilities. Monetary difficulties, failure of credit and trouble from creditors may have to be faced to some extent during the earlier days of the month but will rapidly improve and give place to gains. and financial freeness may be brightened during the latter half. Expenditure with regard to your wife and relations are indicated,

Possibilities of praticipating in the upward move in services also indicated.

The profession and business will flourish throughout the month.

Makara (Copricorn) Uttarada 2, 3, 4, Shravana, Danishta 1, 2. Sun is not favourable throughout the month. Venus is not good and Mercury after the first week is favourable, Saturn continues to be good and Jupiter is not so good. Mars also transits a good sign at the end of the first week. Thus good influences are seen to be prominent for this month.

Accompli hment of one's desire and plan, honour, name, gain of wealth, new position auspicious celebration for brothers and sistets and general success will be among the good results. With all this, it is a pity Sun produces all his evils such as uncontrolled expenditutre, aimless and wearisome travel, disappointment mental uneasiness and ill health. You should watch your blood pressure this month. Your wife's health will also be affected the sceond half of the month. Financially this month will be of mediocriety. No sort of speculation is advisable this month

Bad Days : 11th, 12th and 13th.

Kumbha (Aquarus Danishta 3, 4, Sadhya, Purattalhi 1, 2, 3. Mars transits to a good sign at the end of the first week. Jupiter's retrogression in Cancer is not good Venus is good and Sun is bad throughout the month. Saturn continues in Libra. Therefore the results for the month are likely to be of a mixed character

Some disappointment, humiliation, inevitable quarrels, health trouble for the entire family enemity on account of money or your rough tongue uncontrolled expenditure want of finances are indicated in the first and general success, acquisition of property and money, pleasant journey, new positions joining happy occasions with friends and relatives, rise in the estimation of others are the possible rasults in the latter half. Your and your wife's health is liable to suffer from extreme heat, indigestion or bloodlessness. Asthmatic patients should be very careful. Financial condition will be bad in the first half and will have a slow progress in the latter half of the month. There is a likelyhood of some support for speculative activities also.

For services, all legitimate ambitions may be realized and changes for betterment is indicated.

Meena (Pisces) Purattalhi 4, Uttirattadhi, Revathi. Jupiter in Cancer is in retrogression and Saturn in Libra is not favourable. Mars becomes favourable at the end of the first week, Sun is bad and will be somewhat good in the latter half of the month. Mercury after the first week and Venus may produce mixed results. therefore the unfavourable side is greater and the results will be only in accordance therewith, and the second half will be much better than the first.

Lack of mental peace, trouble from enemies. ill will, quarrels outside the family circle, disgrace from the actions of your enemies, profitless conduct, disfavour, expenditure, are among the adverse effect during the first half. The latter half may prove general success, respect and honour from our relations and friends, acquisition of luxuries, eecognition from superiors and a birth may take place in the family.

Health is likely to suffer in many ways though not seriously. Difficulties in financial matters is evident during the first half and the latter half will bring better conditions.

It would be folly to indulge in speculation. In service there is a possibility of taking you to task and success is likely to attend you at the end of this month. Do not do anything on which a wrong construction can be put by your co-workers or superiors in office.

In profession and business the first half may be some failure and obstacles and the second half may bring into a normal condition.

From A Famous Nadi Grantha

AN ILLUSTRATIVE HOROSCOPE

C. G. Rajan

Lagna	Rahu		
Saturn	Rasi Chakra.		
Moon			
Jupiter Venus		Sun Mars Kethu	Mercury

Birth : Meena Lagna—Makara Chandra Lagna—Guru Trimsamsam; Uttira—Ashadam(Uttiradam) Third Padam. Surya Dasa at birth

The Native (owner) of this horoscope is a Vaishnavite as the Moon is in Kumbhamsa of Makara rasi He has only two sisters and no brothers. As Saturn, the lord of the rasis occupied by the Moon, is in his Moolaththrikona rasi (ie Kumbha), the Native was born in a sea coast town belonging to Neechas and this town will be a foreign place to his parents. The birth place will be a sea-coast town if the birth took place in the first part of the Nadi Amsa, but it will be either a big village or a great town with temples, if the birth happened in the second part of the Nadi Amsa, His mother would have had much birth travail at the time of his delivery. As Saturn, the Chandra Lagnathipathi, is strong in his own rasi and as Jupiter, the lord of the Lagna, is in a Kendra in his own rasi, balarishta dosha (early death) is removed, and the Native will be happy and healthy and will have Alpayul in Dheerkayul ie., will live for seventy years and more. In his seventy third year, during the sub-period of the lord of the Lagna in the Sathanathipa dasa (ie in Guru bookthi of Saturn's dasa) and when Saturn is in Mithuna in gochara (ie transit), he will be unhealthy. The person who was born in the first part of the Nadi Amsa will live upto seventy-three years. There is danger to life during the sub periods of the Sun and Mercury in every dasa and when Saturn is in Harishtasthana (8th bhava) in gochara. The same will be the effects during the sub-period of Mars also. There will be comfort if shanti (propitiatory ceremony) is performed, for the planets concerned and Saturn. When Saturn in the gochara is in the trikona (1—5—9) rasi from the Amsa rasi of the lord of the eighth house or from the house (or houses) aspected by the lord of the eighth bhava, the Native will be unhealthy or sickly. When Saturn, in gochara is in the trikona (1—5—9) rasi from the Navamsa rasi occupied by the lord of the eighth house from any particular bhava (ie pithur or maathur or puthra bhava) there is danger of life or sickness to the person (ie father or mother or children respectively) signified by that particular bhava or bhava-Karaka, during the dasa and bookthi of a malefic planet When Saturn, in gochara, is in the trikona (1—5—9) rasi from the Amsa rasi of the lord of the sixth bhava, the Native will be ailing from some complaint or other. When Saturn, in gochara, is in the trikona (1—5—9) rasi from the Amsa rasi of the lord of the twelfth bhava the Native will incur much expenditure and the displeasure of his close relatives which will last till old age These effects are produced by Saturn as the result of its progress in its chara or gochara.

As the Moon is in Kumbhamsam in Makara rasi, as the Sun is in Uchcha (exaltation) Navamsa in Neecha (debilitation) rasi and as Venus is in Simha Aroodam in Dhanur rasi, the Natives father will be healthy and happy. As Jupiter is in Vikrama (3rd) rasi from the Sun, the father is rich, has no elder brothers, has younger brothers, and two sisters of whom

one will become a widow; he will be afflicted with sorrow in his middle age as the result of his brother's death, and will have two wives and also children by both of them. He will be wealthy and fortunate from his childhood. As the Bagya—Aroodathipathi is Mercury, the father is a Vaishnavite, is famous and will be happy through his patrimony. As there is a benefic (ie Mercury) in the Bagya—Arooda rasi (ie Kanni here), the father is liberal, happy, famous, intelligent and diplomatic, enjoying all sorts of comfort. As the Sun is in conjunction with Mars, the father will involve his enemies' in troubles, affairs, will be persevering and skilful in earning money, will trade in silk cloth, will be capable in speaking, and arguing, be happy in his early age will get moderate income in middle age, will incur much expense through children will devote much of his time and energy in overcoming his life-long enemies.

Mother:—As Rahu is in the fourth bhava from the Moon, and as the lord of the fourth house is in combination with the Sun, the Native will loose his mother in his childhood. His mother has brothers and will be afraid of her husband. She will die in Sampaththaya (second) dasa when the Native is seven years old and when Saturn is in Mesham in gochara and the Native will have thence forward a step-mother.

As Sukra, the lord of the Vikrama (third) bhava from the Lagna, is in the eighth house from the third bhava, as he is in combination with the lord of the eighth bhava from the third bhava, and as Mars is in the eighth house from the Lagna, the Native will have no help from brothers, will have two sisters, and will have fear always in his mind on account of his step-brothers and sisters. Some astrological authors opine that his sisters will be three and not two in number.

As the Moon is in Kumbamsam in Makara rasi, as there is a Sakata yogam and as the Lagna is in Guru Trimsamsam, the Native will be brown in colour, middle-statured, long lived, learned, intelligent, versed in clerical work, capable in hereditary avocation, fond of Sanskrit, devoted to Brahmins, and Gods, be a Vaishnavite and be devoted to Vaishnavaitism and its votaries, be handsome and be one born in a rich family of affluent circumstances.

As Rahu is in the dhanasthanam (second) from the Lagna, as the dhanathipathi (Mars the lord of the second house) is in the eighth bhava from the Lagna, as the lord of the nineth house is in the twelfth house from the nineth bhava and also in the eighth house from the Lagna, there will be much expenditure in the Janmathaya (first) dasa, great loss of wealth, and death of the mother in the early age. If Mars is in the eleventh bhava from the Lagna or aspects it (11th bhava) as in this case, Native's father will be stricken with grief on account of his (father's) brother's death; the paternal uncles of the Native will be famous, capable of earning money, experts in business, will have two wives and good children, will be exceeding capable men get dayadees, properties, and will die in Sampathaya (second) dasa; they will die in the fifth or sixth year of the Native's birth; and persons who are equal to the father in relationship (ie paternal uncles etc) will also die in the Sampaththaya dasa During the Janmathaya (first) dasa, the Native will fall ill very often in his early age (or infancy) and also in the period extending upto the end of the first half of Sampathaya dasa; there will be uneasiness or anxiety about his mother's health, persons related to the Native in the degree of a father will also die; paternal grandmother also will die; and misunderstandings with dayadees will be augmented. The second half of the Sampaththaya (second) dasa will be favourable; the ceremony of initiation into learning (akshrabhayasam) will take place in the fifth year. The Native will be happy from his eighth year, will have increasing happiness from his tenth year, more happiness in Vipaththaya (third) dasa ie Kuja (Mars) dasa. In the case of the Native born in the Uttiramsa (second part of the Nadi-amsa) there will be danger to father's life, the Native will get himself married from among his own relatives in *his tenth*

year or eleventh year according to some school of astrology. The Native will enjoy other woman also, and will be blessed with children in his twentieth year. When Jupiter in gochara is in Mesha-thrikona (1—5—9th rasi from Mesham) or in Thula-thrikona (1—5—9th rasi from Thula), he will have the first child which will be a daughter, he will have a son in his twentififth year, and two sons and three daughters in all will be long-lived. On the whole the Vibhath-thaya (third) dasa of Mars will produce misra-yoga (both good and bad mixed up) effects.

Shema-thaya (fourth) dasa of Rahu will produce happiness and good fortune. The Native will have sickness in the sub-period of Rahu in Rahu dasa and Rahu must be propitiated to ward off or to decrease the severity of the disease. In Jupiter's sub-period, the Native will beget a son, be famous, and will be capable in acquiring wealth. In Budha's sub-period, his father will die when Saturn, in his gochara course, is at the end of Vrischika rasi or in Dhanur rasi. In Sukra's sub-period, the Native will be happy and will get much income from his trade,

In the Prathyak-thara (fifth) dasa of Jupiter, the Native will be famous. The dasa of the lord of the Lagna will be fortunate and will bring happiness to the Native, who will accomplish remarkable and charitable deeds. He will be fortunate till the end of this dasa and will acquire much money from business with foreign countries He will be liberal, will enjoy much and every comfort and be glorious.

In the Sathana (sixth) dasa of Saturn, the Native will have good profit and much wealth as the result of his sons' yoga, will have name and fame in his old age, and will be very happy from this time onwards till the end of his life ie upto seventy-three years. His end will come off in Saumya (Budha's sub-period) in the Bhudha Dhaya (dasa)

Note:—Definition of Aroodam:—The Aroodam of a particular bhava or a particular rasi is as many rasis away from the lord of this particular bhava or particular rasi, as this lord is away from this particular Chava or particular rasi. In other words, it is the (2n−1)th rasi counted from the lord of the particular bhava or particular rasi, where n is the number of rasi counted from the particular bhava-rasi or the particular rasi to the rasi occupied by this lord. For example in this horoscope, we shall find out the Simha Aroodam :—The lord of Simha rasi is the Sun. The Sun is in the third rasi from Simham. If we count three rasis from the Sun, we get Dhanus and so Dhanus is the Aroodam or Arooda rasi for Simham in this horoscope.

Sakata yogam:—The Sakata yogam is determined generally by counting the position of the Moon from the position of Jupiter. In some Nadis, the yoga is determined by counting vice-versa ie by counting the position of Jupiter from the position of the Moon In this horoscope, Jupiter is in the twelfth rasi when counted from the Moon.

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THE PALM THAT TELLS YOUR STORY

(*Continued from page 66*)

truth and non-violence. God is one and He is the embodiment of truth and love. Non-violence pertains to all animate objects claiming the breath of life. The broken lines in the hand have a direct bearing on the laws which the individual has broken. Good lines indicate prosperity, happiness, success and longivity of life. Perhaps it is difficult to convince people on the fact that lines have a moral bearing. This state of affairs does not disqualify the power of the hand itself which God has set in motion. Every good act performed in this planet has its own reward and every evil one, its own punishment You find the warning of the coming danger and the temptation to do so clearly emphasised in the lines of the hand. Consideration of these fundamental facts enable a palmist to understand the secret motives of the individual whose hand he happens to read. Thus an adulterous person will have a very soft and fleshy palm He will like pleasure in all its details. If he possesses wealth he will not hesitate to give full play to his evil passions. Such persons who dabble in pleasures during their youth and in the prime of their life will suffer from strokes of paralysis The effect of breaking the law of health is clearly shown by the markings of line on the hands.

In a person who is just and honourable and obedient to his parents, the hand shows clear mounts and perfect lines. Generally he is happy though not very rich necessarily. He is healthy, loving kind and industrious. Honoured by all he has no enemies. A loving friend, an affectionate father, a devoted friend are all indicated by good mounts and lines.

I would advise every palmist to have a thorough knowledge of comparative religions. Each subject has his own religion. When you respect his religion, by showing that you understand, his faith and purusation his respect for you increases. This is a necessary condition for success in the profession.

Next a comparative study of the hands of the learned and unlearned, the rich and the poor, the healthy, and otherwise and a collection of hands from hospitals, industrial houses in fact of divergent types should be made. A study would enable to understand the science and help to render service to the public.

Documentary Films

(*Continued from page 63*)

was the result. It tells the life of a small boy in the Louisiana swamps, complete with alligators, fishing, hunting, a pet, and an oil-well explosion. But this small boy differs from his predecessors in Flaherty films. To his swamps come an oil-drilling outfit. The complicated modern marvel of testing, sounding and drilling is seen through the wondering eyes of the boy, and the process of oil drilling is described with clarity and drama.

To meet Word War II needs the U. S. documentary field was enlarged. Frank Capra was responsible for "Why We Fight series' which provoked even Soviet cinematographers to praise. Credit also goes to those from Hollywood and elsewhere anonymously behind the making of such magnificent films as "The Fighting Lady", "The Battle of San Pietro," and "Let There be Light."

The importance of documentary films as a means of education is now increasingly realised. In the U.S. innumerable film making companies, including university bodies, are busy turning out these films that teach.

FAMILY ASTROLOGY

C. G. Rajan, B.A.

In my first article, I have given some of the items of the Alphabet and Fundamental Principles of Astrology. I have dealt with the names of the planets and the nakshatras in items No. 1 and 2, and I now proceded to give further items.

Item No. 3 Rasis and their Names

The great circle in the celestial sphere along which the earth appears to move in its annual revolution round the Sun in elliptical path is called Kranthi Mandalam (Ecliptic) The ancients observed the planets and the Sun to move always within a belt or zone extending to a small space of about eight degrees on either side of this Kranthi Mandalam and this belt of space was called Bhavana chakkaram (zoodiac) or Rasi Mandalam. They divided this rasi-mandalam into twelve equal parts, calling each part a Rasi. The names given by them to these twelve rasis are:—(1) Mesham, (2) Vrishabham or Rishabam, (3) Mithunam, (4) Karkatakam or Katakam, (5) Simham, (6) Kanni, (7) Thulam, (8) Vruischikam, (9) Dhanus, (10) Makharam, (11) Kumbham and (12) Meenam. The twenty-seven nakshatras (excluding Abhijit) referred to in item No. 2 of the previous or first article are included in these twelve rasis. The table given below will indicate how the twenty-seven nakshtras are distributed to the twelve rasis. Each rasi is divided into equal parts in sixteen ways resulting in sixteen Vargas called Shodasa Vargas or Shodasamsas. Of these sixteen vargas, only six or some times seven vargas called Shodvargas or Saptha vargas are generally used. For the limited scope of "Family Astrology" it is enough if one knows only three vargas namely (1) Rasi (2) Navamsa and (3) Drekkana. I have already explained above what is meant by a rasi. Navamsa is obtained by dividing a rasi into nine equal parts or nava-amsas or navamsas. Drekkanna is obtained by dividing a rasi into three equal parts. I have mentioned above that the twelve rasis have the twenty-seven nakshatras So, each rasi gets two and a quarter nakshatras. Each nakshatra is divided into four equal parts called nakshatra padhas and a rasi has therefore nine-nakshatra padhas A navamsa which is one ninth of a rasi has therefore one nakshatra-padha and a drekkana which is one third of a rasi has similarly three nakshatra-padhas. The various navamsas and drekkanas can be determined from the table given below..

Item No. 4 Table Rasis, Navamsas and Drekkanas

Name of Raasi	Name of the Nakshatra	Nakshatra Padha	Navamsa Rasi	Drekkana Rasi
1	2	3	4	5
Mesham	Asvini	1	Mesham	Mesham
	"	2	Rishabam	"
	"	3	Mithunam	"
	"	4	Katakam	Simham
	Bharani	1	Simha	Simha
		2	Kanni	"
		3	Thula	Dhanus
		4	Vrischika	"
	Krithika	1	Dhanus	"
Rishabam		2	Makaram	Rishabam
		3	Kumbham	"
		4	Meenam	"

	Rohini	1	Mesham	Kanni
		2	Rishabham	,,
		3	Mithunam	,,
		4	Katakam	Makaram
Mithunam	Mrigasira	1	Simha	,,
		2	Kanni	,,
		3	Thula	Mithunam
		4	Vrischika	,,
	Ardra or Tiruvadirai	1	Dhanus	,,
		2	Makaram	Thulam
		3	Kumbham	,,
		4	Meenam	,,
	Punarvasu or Punarpusam	1	Mesham	Kumbam
		2	Rishabam	,,
		3	Mithunam	,,
Katakam		4	Katakam	Katakam
	Pushyam or Pusam	1	Simham	,,
		2	Kanni	,,
		3	Thulam	Vrischikam
		4	Vrischikam	,,
	Aslesha or Ayiljam	1	Dhanus	,,
		2	Makaram	Meenam
		3	Kumbham	,,
		4	Meenam	,,
Simham	Magha	1	Mesham	Simham
		2	Rishabam	,,
		3	Mithunam	,,
		4	Katakam	Dhanus
	Purva Phalguni or Puram	1	Simham	,,
		2	Kanni	,,
		3	Thulam	Mesham
		4	Vrischikam	,,
	Uttara Phalguni or Utteram	1	Dhanus	,,
Kanni		2	Makaram	Kanni
		3	Kumbam	,,
		4	Meenam	,,
	Hasta	1	Mesham	Makaram
		2	Rishabam	,,
		3	Mithunam	,,
		4	Katakam	Rishabam
	Chitra or Chittirai	1	Simham	,,
		2	Kanni	,,
Thulam		3	Thulam	Thulam
		4	Vrichikam	,,
	Svathi	1	Dhanasu	,,
		2	Makaram	Kumbam
		3	Kumbham	,,
		4	Meenam	,,
	Vishaka or Visakam	1	Mesham	Mithunam
		2	Rishabam	,,
		3	Mithunam	,,
Vrischikam		4	Katakam	Vrischikam

	Anuradha or Anusham	1	Simham	,,
		2	Kanni	,,
		3	Thulam	Meenam
		4	Vrischikam	,,
	Jyestha or Kettai	1	Dhanus	,,
		2	Makaram	Katakam
		3	Kumbam	,,
		4	Meenam	,,
	Mula or Mulam	1	Mesham	Dhanus
Dhanus		2	Rishabam	,,
		3	Mithunam	,,
		4	Katakam	Mesham
	Purva Ashadha or Puradam	1	Simham	,,
		2	Kanni	,,
		3	Thulam	Simham
		4	Vrischikam	,,
	Uttara Ashadha or Uttiradam	1	Dhanus	,,
		2	Makaram	Makaram
Makaram		3	Kumbam	,,
		4	Meenam	,,
	Siravanam or Tiruvonam	1	Mesham	Rishabam
		2	Rishabam	,,
		3	Mithunam	,,
		4	Katakam	Kanni
	Dhanishta or Avitam	1	Simham	,,
		2	Kanni	,,
		3	Thulam	Kumbham
Kumbham		4	Vrischikam	,,
	Satabhisa or Sodayam	1	Dhanus	,,
		2	Makaram	Mithunam
		3	Kumbha	,,
		4	Meenam	,,
	Purva Bhadrapada or Purattadi	1	Mesham	Thulam
		2	Rishabam	,,
		3	Mithunam	,,
		4	Katakam	Meenam
Meenam	Uttara Bhadrapada or Uttiradam	1	Simham	,,
		2	Kanni	,,
		3	Thulam	Katakam
		4	Vrischikum	,,
	Revathi	1	Dhanus	,,
		2	Makaram	Vrischikam
		3	Kumbham	,,
		4	Meenam	,,

Note:—(1) This table is a very important one and will have to be consulted very often in casting a horoscope and in reading it.

Note (2) :—The terms namely Mesham, Rishabam, Mithunam, Katakam, Simham, Kanni, Thulam, Virischukam, Daanus, Makaram, Kumbham and Meenam belong to 'Hindu Astrology and are used mostly at the present times with reference to Hindu Nirayana Astrology and not with reference to Sayana Astrology which is mostly western in system and were used as terms common to both and Nirayana and Sayana systems in the fourth and fifth and sixth centuries when the difference between the two systems was nil or insignificant or inappreciable. The so called equivalents for them namely Aries. Taurus Gemini Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarins, Capricarrus, Aquarius & Pisces respectively are purely western terms used mostly in Western Astrology which is mostly Sayana in its system at present times and will therefore be scruplously avoided in the articles on Family Astrology which is purely Indian and Nirayanic.

Item No. 5 Upa-Grahas

In Hindu Astrology the ancients have used what are called Upa-grahas. They are ten in number and are imaginary points. Thay relate to the Sun and the planets and are contrivances specially invented and used by our ancients to indicate the effects of the planets to which they are related as their sons. They are Kala the son of the sun, paridhi the son of the Moon, Dhuma the son of Mars, Ardhaprhara the son of Mercury, Yaurakanda the son of Jupiter, Kodanda the son of Venus, Mandi (or generally Kuliga) the son of Saturn, Patha the son of Rahu and Upakethu the son of Kethu. Besides these, five other imaginary planets namely Dhooman Vyasthputban, Parivedan Indra Dhanus and Dhumakethhu are used and these again relate to the Sun's position in the horoscope and are devices employed by our ancients to indicate the effects of the Sun under the cloak of imaginary planets. Out of these several imaginary planets the effects of Kuligan only will be described in Family Astrology in the proper place.

Item No. 6 Shara, Sthira and Upaya Rasis

The twelve rasis are divided and arranged or classified under their several qualities natures and forms. They are classified under three kinds with reference to their dynamic and Static conditions name-ly Shara rasis (or moving or morable signs), Sthira easfs (or fixed signs) and Upaya rasis (or dual or common signs). Shara rasis are Mesham, Katakam, Thulam and Makaram. Sthira rasis are Rishabam, Simham, Virischikam and kumbam. Upaya rasis are Mithunam, Kaanni Dhanus and Meenam. It will be noticed that the twelve rasis commencing from Mesham and ending with Meenam are in order Sara Sthira and Upya rasis repeated four times. These characteristics of rasis are very ofter used in astrology to indicate the number of consorts a person may have or the place where a person will be at the time of the occurrence of an event etc. Some astrolegers * think that there characteristics were applicable at a time when the Nirayana and Sayana systems of astrology were identical (ie when both the first points of Hindu Mesham and European Aries coincided with each other) but they are still being used largely even at the present times in Hindu Nirayanic Astrology,

Item No. 7 Rasis and their Sexes

Rasis male and female in their nature. Odd rasis counted from Mesham are male in character and even rasis counted from Mesham are female in character. The male rasis are Mesham Mi hunam Simham Thulam, Dhanus and Kumbam, waile the female rasis are Rishabham, Katakam, Kanni Virischikam, Makaram and Meenam.

(To continue)

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DOCUMENTARY FILMS

Documentary films seek to acquaint people with cultural knowledge and development in the realm of material progress. There are broadly speaking two types of documentaries. One, composed entirely of real life shots, tries to show how this thing is made, how that functions, and how some people live. These are short. The other, the full length feature story, weaves fiction into actuality.

The United States programme to help to solve Indianproblemsincludes the production of documentaries. The Cascade Pictures (a California company that specialises in educational shorts) made ten-minute films in India instructing villagers in simple new techniques to raise their standard of living. Another example of the short documentary is the American "March of Time" – pictorial journalism blending newsreel material with staged scenes to interpret the background of news events.

Of late full-length documentary features have gained great popularity. "Four In A Jeep" tells the story of life in the four-power Zone in Vienna. Other recent films include Warner Bros "Breakthrough," Metro's Battleground," and Republic's "The Sands of Iowjima" which achieved success because of recreated battle scenes and inserted clips filmed during World War II. In "Breakthrough" something of the preparation for the liberation of Europe, something of the movement across the Channel and what happened to one platoon that hit the beaches and drove inward is seen.

Documentary films may only occupy a small proportion of the World's total screen space but their influence is wide. That documentary makers the world over have common interests is expressed through the World Union of Documentary founded in Brussels, June 1947.

The desire to contribute to world thought documentaries is however, not exclusively Indian or American.

Italians, like Rossellini, are famous for their documentaries. Rossellini's small unit, limited to essential people, is less like a team of films technicians than a circus troupe in which anyone does anything as need arises. Camera and microphone scour big cities and villages, in true documentary style, for adequate situations. Actors are blended with

Mohan Bhavani, chief of films Division of the Government of India and his wife Enakshi with A S J. Carahan of the U S Foreign Affairs Committee (right)

non-actors, and the whole film emerges from actual surroundings. Script is improvised from time to time to fit the real life background,

The inventor of the documentary approach is the American Robert Flaherty. He is associated with the birth of documentaries in the United States. Mack Sennet, in his comedies, was another early experimentor.

Flaherty will be remembered in India for the filming of the Kipling story "Elephant Boy" starring Sabu Shortly, Pare Lorents, then at the head of the newly-created U.S. Film Service, invited him to make a film on the misuse of farm land and the resultant widespread agricultural unemployment. He produced an epic film of the land "The Plow That Broke the Plains" to which an official commentary and story line was added.

At the time the Standard Oil Company, casting about for a film man who could serve their public relations aims, happened upon the fact that Flaherty's first film, "Nanook" (taken in the Artic region), sponsored by a commercial firm, had been hailed a classic the world over. The result was an extraordinary contract, providing complete finance by Standard Oil for Flaherty's next film, but leaving him its sole owner. "Louisiana Story", a landmark in film making,

(Continued on page 58)

LETTERS & ANSWERS

Abandoning of a Match

Dear Editor,

In a recent league match between S.I.A.A. and T C.C., fixed to be played on the Medical College grounds, the game was called off as the ground was declared unsuitable owing to the matting being torn. Will you please explain the legal position, in such instances as these ?

Yours truly,
V.S N.

Answer :

1. It is regrettable, the match was called off under certain circumstances. Association must take the blame for this situation.

2. The law provides that a ground is unfit for play when water stands on the surface or the ground is so slippery as not afford the fieldsman a proper foothold. There are no special rulings governing matting wicket.

3. League rules cannot infringe the spirit of the rules of the game.

4. Umpires can come in only on reference and cannot arbitrarily abandon a game on their own findings.

5. It appears that a Fresh mat was attempted to be brougt, which suggests an agreement between captains.

6. The fairness or otherwise in the rules is likely to be abused if there is no proper understanding of the rules. (Ed.)

Benefit Fund

Sir,

I am pleased to hear that your journal has put a very strong plea regarding the testimonial for Mr A. G Ramsingh. May I use your columns to bring to light a very unfortunate personal experience of mine. My husband the late T. A Ramachandran had a posthumus benefit His widow, me, and his young children are very grateful to the sporting public for the help rendered in our dire need. I am told that a portion of the collection made for this purpose has not as yet been handed over inspite of a very powerful committee having been constituted. Of course I am reconciled now to the loss. Perhaps beggars cannot be choosers I cannot help feeling very sore over the fact that such collections, as we had lost, had come also from poor hands and rich hearts and these tokens of love and affection, we could hardly lose.

Yours,
(Mrs T.A R.)

It is after a good deal of thought and hesitation we have decided to publish your letter. If there is any necessity or possibility to set aright matters, we shall be glad to do the needful. We can assure you if there had been a mistake it will certainly not repeat in future. (Ed.)

Radiator Blind

Dear Sir,

As the owner of a Standard Vanguard Saloon, I should be glad of information regarding the following :

1.—Do you consider radiator blinds are advisable or desirable for the Standard Vanguard ?

2.—What are the advantages of upper cylinder lubricant and whether it is recommended for use after the running-in period has been exceeded ? From correspondencer which I have read in The Motorist. I gather this is a controversial question.

3.—I would like to know the octane values of some of the different grades of petrol now available and which is most suited to the Vanguard engine.

Yours truly,
D.R.P.

M/s Standard Motors answer your letter as follows :

1.—Radiator Blinds : These are really not necessary on the Vanguard (except, perhaps, under extremely cold conditions), which is fitted with a thermostar ensuring rapid warning up of the engine In really frosty conditions, however, a radiator blind could be useful to prevent the radiator freezing up before the radiator water is warm enough to permit full circulation. A better precaution against this would be the use of a good anti-freeze solution in the water.

2.—The Standard Motor Co Ltd. do not consider that upper cylinder lubricant is necessary in any of their models, even during

the running-in period, but if the owner feels that he would prefer to use an upper cylinder lubricant no damage can result. There is a list of brands in the recommended lubricants chart at the back of the Instruction book for guidance.

3.—Petrol Qualities : We are afraid the question of comparing the octane values and properties of the various branch of fuels is one we cannot deal with in detail Standard cars are not sensitive to find variations of fuel, except between the normal and premium grades

Anyone keenly interested in this matter are advised to contact the various petrol companies with a view to obtaing their actual octane values and their claims, and then by comparing them, to decide which is most suitable for their particular requirements.

Motor Insurance

Dear Sir,

If my car is stolen, or totally destroyed, what is the procedure adopted for squaring the whole thing up under the policy ?

Yours

C.N.R.

There are quite a lot of considerations here. Let us first take the car insured comprehensively. If it is badly damaged or burned out and the cost of repairs would exceed the current market value of the car your insurer may elect to settle on a "totai, loss" basis. If you have a declared value policy, you would receive the amount specified in the schedule of the contract. If you have the more common "market value" policy you would receive, in cash, a sum sufficient to provide you with a car similar to the one which is lost. An arrangement would also be made about the disposal of the salvage and this would be taken into account in the settlement.

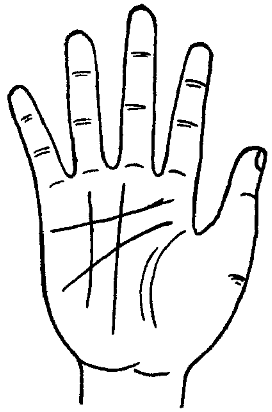
If it is stolen, the insurer will usually wait for a period (normally about six weeks) before settling. The reason for this is there is always a possibility that the car may be recovered.

Practice in regard to the unexpired period of the comprehensive policy varies between insurers. Some argue that, with the disappearance of the subject of the insurance, the contract no longer exists. It has been fully "paid up" when the "total loss" settlement is arranged. There is thus no return of preminm, Other insurers adopt a more generous attitude and make a return of tne unexpired Third Party portion of the premium on the grounds that this has no connection with the "damage" portion, which is, of course, absorbed by the settlement.

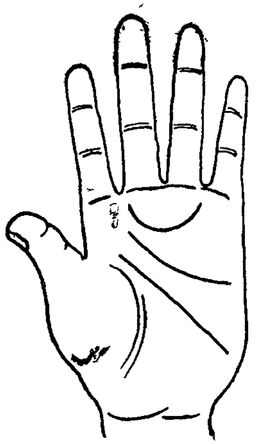
If your policy is Third Party only you will not, of course, receive any compensation in respect of the loss of the car. You can at least, say, however, that the car has been "disposed of" and claim a rebate. This will be given at proportionate or short period rates (according to the rules of your insurer coverning such rebates).

Continued from page 31

the successful Madras bowler with a bag 4 for 50 in 3 . 5 overs. In reply Madras had their anxious moments when they were 91 for 4 but a record stand for the fifth wicket between the test player, A. G. Kripal Singh and Skipper Alagannan paved the way for a Madras win. The Test Cricketer, who just missed the trip to Pakistan, by scoring 206 runs, passed the previous best score of B. C. Alwa, who played a match—saving Captain's innings fer his 141 runs, against Mysors in 1949. The fifth wicket stand, which incidentally yielded 276 runs, is also a record for Madras for any wicket in the Ranji Trophy. Madras declared their first innings at 414 for 9, at lunch during the last day of the match With only half-a-day's play remaining, and trailing well behind, the Travancore's second innings was merely a formality, as the Match was already in the visitor's pocket, they having secured the vital first innings-lead, Travancore-Cochin made 141 for 6 at close in their second knock, and the Madras team thus won on the first innings score....Well done, our congratulations to Alagannan and his men, not excluding V. Pattabhiraman, the manager.



The Palm That Tells Your Story



Prof Roy

In my previous chat, I had asked you to study your own hand and compare it with the details found in some standard text books. Next I had asked you to make a study of the hands of your friends. The more you read, the better you will understand the science.

It is true the profession offers bright prospects and real service. One desirous of taking this profession must be a man of God. He must believe that his is a mission. He must be honest, frank, and out spoken in his explanation He must not be a hypocrite He must be polite, courteous and yet firm. He must speak with conviction. One taking up the profession must be clean in his habits and conduct. He must not carry prejudices. He must not lose his temper. He must answer all manner and kinds of questions cheerfully. He must not look to any quarters for encouragement in his predictions. His only strength is his God and he must convince himself that he is doing the right every time. All persons are not kind. He does not always get generous treatment. Some are cruel and harsh too. The palmist comes across all sorts and conditions of people. He must not get ruffled. The varied types of people can give him useful lessons. He should not fail to learn the lessons. If one prepares himself in such a back ground as this to take smilingly the knocks and to adhere to the principles of the science and the practices thereon, one can certainly make a success of the profession.

The predictor must take impression of as many hands as possible. He must try and study each one of the hands. He can take informations and details from the owners themselves. These he can compare with his bookish knowledge. The past and present can easily be tallied by information obtained from the subject and from knowledge gained from books. When these tally to a good extent, naturally the palmist gains confidence. He feels he can venture to predict the future.

So the first thing a palmist should learn is to take the impression of the hand. The ink is spread over the palm of the hand. With the help of a roller an impression obtained by pressing the palm face downwards on a clean sheet of paper. While you thus engage yourself in taking the print of the hand, it is worthwhile you engage yourself in conversation with the subject. If you talk, naturally you place the subject at ease at once. If you conduct yourself properly, respect is shown to you. This is a good beginning. When the subject speaks, he gives you details of his past and present. Again you have opportunities of knowing the characteristics. These gathered from personal contacts can be verified with your knowledge and understanding of the science from books.

Many may volunteer and give you the needed cooperation and encouragement. There are others whom you will find hard and difficult to deal with. They may even try to mislead you. But you have to go on telling the best, out of everything.

What is there for you to read out of the hands? You know there are ten Laws. They can be condensed into two namely,

(*Continued on page 58*)

The Import Policy on Sporting Goods

C. V. K. Sharma

Mr. Sharma is the President of the South Indian Sports Goods Dealers' Association. He is in the trade for over 30 years now. He explains the difficulties of the trade, which acts as the intermediatory between the manufacturer and the player and urges a revision of the taxation policy and argues for a free import of sporting goods.

The import policy of the Government in the matter of sporting goods during recent years is chiefly a continuation of the war and post-war year's policy. The scheme in short is one of token imports. The result is, the trade at present has very severe restrictions. Only high priced goods are allowed to be imported. One must necessarily ask at this stage whether there is need at all for import. The question is provoked for the very simple reason that the total value of the imports do not exceed a few tens of lakhs of rupees. These imports are treated on the luxury side and are taxed very heavily First let me explain that there is not justification for including the sporting goods under the heading of luxuries. Sport and games are accepted as potential instruments in the nation building process. The Council of Sports formed at the instance of the Government, as the first step expressed its concern with regard to the proper organisation of sports in India. If games should occupy the high place and get the priority it has got, it is rather difficult to understand how the sporting goods can be classified under the luxuries item and taxed accordingly.

What is the result of this taxation policy ? The prices of sporting goods that are imported are abnormal and almost prohibitive. Very few can afford to purchase an imported tennis racket or a cricket bat. Already the prices of these in the countries of origin are high. as they have a high standard of wages, and labour is very costly there. Added to this, a high duty results in very high prices. While talking about the taxation policy of the Government, one cannot help making a remark. There are varying scales of taxation on goods. There is no justification for this differentiation in taxation between item and item in the category of sporting goods.

Should there be import at all ? This perhaps is the first of the questions one should address oneself. It must clearly be understood that the trade does not import at all unless there is a need for such an import. Take for instance hockey sticks. We make in India from our own mulberry better kinds of sticks. Our hockey balls are again good. Certain items of our indigenous manufacture have reached a standard and the raw products in the making of these are available that we do not consider import at all. Import is resorted to when there is only necessity. We have not been able to turn out a good tennis racket. We have not been able to make a good cricket bat. We are not making a type of football case that is really good. The reasons are varied. In many cases we do not have the right type of raw products. English willow is admirably suited for the making of cricket bats. Assuming that we are able to import the raw products and not the finished product. we lack the technical 'knowhow'. Our products are defective. We cannot depend upon them for good play.

The question that now arises is, should we have really the top class equipment. Can we not manage with what we make. Anyone will agree that a good workman needs good tools. You never ask a workman to content himself with the available tools and be not concerned with the quality thereof. Equipment helps a lot

in shaping the game and improving the standard of the game. With a precision instrument you reach an accuracy in make. With a good equipment you do the right thing. Your object is not frustrated. Your purpose is not defeated, if your tools are alright.

There cannot be any taboo against foreign equipment and sporting gear. As a matter of fact import is necessary to keep pace with others. It is necessary even to improve our own standard of manufacture. It is also necessary for two main reasons. One, we do not have the requisite raw materials. The next is, even assuming we import unmanufactured raw products, our standard of workmanship at present is not good enough for the task

When import is conceded conditions for such import should not be made difficult. The loss by taxation will be negligible if it is not levied The only result of this taxation is that the prices of imported sporting goods are made abnormal. It is not within the reach of a player Few can afford to indulge in this luxury. Placing sporting goods under the category of luxury goods can only be justified on this count and for reasons mentioned above. When indigenous productions are improved or found adequate or even show signs of reaching that stage, the imports can be stepped down.

The trade in India, in its own interest will avoid all unnecessary imports. The trade is experiencing another great difficulty. The trade alone has contact with consumers. The trade alone can know the actual requirements of players. The trade is never consulted in the shaping of the governmental policy. There are the representations of the manufacturers only. The policy is shaped to suit their conveniences. It may be argued that after all the Indian manufacturers ultimately have to provide these goods for the country and in providing these, their representations alone need be heard. But the manufacturers emphasise their claims for preferential treatment, not taking into account their capacity to serve the needs of players. The intermediatory, the trade, who are used by the manufacturers are in an unfortunate position, in that, they are unable to serve the cause of the players with Indian manufacture as they have no choice in the matter of taking goods from the manufacturers. By the present policy of the Government the player is not satisfied, the trade does not serve and the manufacturer stands to lose considerably by the short term policy adopted. On the Government, a policy is forced which will not help trade in the long run.

Even in the pre-partition days, the standard of our manufacture was confined only to the making of certain types of goods With the partition many of the skilled workers had gone to the other side The few that were thrown on this side, had lost their homes, resources and everything in the world. In Meerut and Jullunder great efforts are being made to rebuild this shattered industry.

Rightly it is felt now that sports goods should be standardised in manufacture. That is the very first step and is necessary to satisfy the internal market.

Our manufacturers may raise a voice of protest and say that protection is needed and the young struggling industry should not be killed or hampered by foreign competition. These fears are unfounded Imports may in certain conditions and circumstances affect indigenous manufacture. But here is no question of manufacture at all with regard to certain types of goods. A golf ball is never made in India Why should there be a protection for our manufacturers in this case ? In the near future we are not going to make quality goods like first grade cricket bats. tennis racket frames, tennis balls, T T. balls etc, There are no possibilities or attempts even to consider progressive manufacture of these Free import of certain types of goods which are outside the manufacturing scope can always be considered. There could not be justification to provide a protection against an imaginary difficulty or a future contingency.

(Continued on page 70)

POSTMORTEM

EVER MERRY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

' Autopsist '

I have an admiration for the Ever Merry Sports Club. When clubs with ground and other facilities hesitate to run a tournament, this Club is not only taking on it a heavy responsibility but is making a good job of it.

The finals of this year's tournament was replayed on the Stadium grounds between the Southern Railway and the Madras United Club and resulted in a victory for the former. The first day's play was incipid. But the replay was quite lively and of a good standard.

I would like to make certain observations for the good of the game and the players Both the goalkeepers left nothing to comment upon. For the goals scored, no blame could be attached. Richtor and Purushothaman were a good set of full backs. Both hit powerfully. Richtor is good at tackling. If I may venture an advice, I would like this fine player to reduce a little weight. He will find this necessary when he meets with a better class of opponents,

It was painful to see a good player like D'Sylva who is good a tackling playing like a third back. This is a very bad position to take. When such a position as this is taken, it is not possible to play the one back game. The one back game is played usefully to throw the opponent on the 'off-side'. It being so, when a half chooses to play behind a back, he can only spoil the defence set up of a side. A half on being beaten can run back and take a stand behind a back.

Again Cotter was found more inclined to hit than push in feeding his forwards. I saw Cotter running all over the ground. His is a responsible position in the field from where with him he takes his forwards. A centre half can have no place inside the 7 yards line. By running about like this, he throws away stamina. If he sticks to his place, he can fix his wing halves to their places. Positional play then would become possible All moves are initiated from the half line and it is the half line that breaks the opposing offence. There should therefore be order in the intermediate line. Newman was found adequate. Pannirselvam is still very good. He did his part so well that a really good player like Hurmat Ali, was rendered innoccous. Hurmat Ali is of course going a little down in speed But in this match, he was so well marked, that he had no opportunities. In a case like this, his halves should endeavour to create an opening for him. A pass to beat Pannirselvam from the centre or right half and again a forward push by the inside right would have helped Hurmat Ali to break away. But unfortunately every time, Hurmat Ali was faced with Pannirselvam.

While talking of the right extreme, I cannot help making a reference to the other one, who at one time travelled actually across the ground and went to left extreme position. When he travels thus, one can easily imagine, how many of his own he is sending out of position and how many of the opponents he has allowed to regain lost ground.

The positional play generally was disappointing, There was too much crowding over the ball. I was again sorry to find the insides pass out to the extremes even while near about the D'. Why they do not break through, I cannot understand.

These are two good sides in Madras and the future of Madras hockey depends a lot on the performances of these sides. I am particularly interested and impressed with the United Club's left extreme. He has very fine speed with his long strides. He has all the makings of an extreme, deft stick work and speed, and I would like him to avoid shooting from a bad angle. It is impossible to score a goal from certain positions by hitting.

On the whole the sides gave quite a good display. These sides can usefully think of making hockey a team game. As a first step, I would suggest positional play. Next of course is proper feeding. With the coming of the National Championship in the next three months, Madras must build a good side for which materials are available in plenty,

Continued from page 68

In the matter of import trade it is necessary to abolish all kinds of taxation. The import should have no manner of restrictions. There should be no differentiation even if there be taxation between goods and goods in the same category.

Even if the Government should lose by this gesture it will be negligible. The gain for the players will be, they may have good equipment and gear. These should naturally contribute to improvement in play. If the players play well, the general standard is bound to improve. More and more will take to games. If all are induced to play, the health of the nation is bound to improve The object of any good government is the concern of the health and prosperity of the masses,

It is therefore hoped that our good government will take this long term policy to promote the prosperity of the nation by throwing open the import of certain types atleast and by revising policy of taxation on an essential commodity as sporting gear,

Add to your knowledge of Cricket

	1	2
1. Cricket is played between two sides of——players each unless otherwise etc.	eleven	not more than eleven
2. When a batsman is——he is some times liable to be run out:	In	Out
3. A substitute may be played for reasons of——	Injury	any cause
4 The inside is allowed a substitute——	runner	fieldsman
5. Before every game two——are appointed.	Umpires	Scorers
6. Scorers may——the umpires.	Consult	Correct
7. The ball may weigh——ounces.	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$
8. New balls are taken when old ones are——	lost	played out
9. Umpires are appointed for——	sides	ends
10. A side demands a new ball——200 runs	at	after
11. A——can be changed during the game.	Bat	Ball
12. In high wind bails may be dispensed with by——	Umpires	Captains

Fill up blanks choosing from alternatives

Answers and comments on page 86.

GREEK GAMES

Jacqultne Hymn

At Barnard College in New York City, the ancient Greek games are staged year after year by the students.

"In one large spectacle, drama and pageantry, dancing and athletics, poetry and singing, processional and chorus are combined, with just enough play to bind the various activities togetner and provide opportunity for the dramatic; just enough of the competitive spirit to give the whole life and enthusiasm; with everything done to the end that colour and line and form and beauty are so emphasized that the composite becomes an inspiring, breath-taking student performance.'

This quotation from Virginia C Gildersleeve, formerly dean of Barnard College in New York City, describes Greek Games as they are held annually at the college. (Barnard is one of the foremost women's colleges in the United States.) It was founded in 1889, and it has an annual enrollment of about 1,300. Following the classic tradition, the games have grown and flourished with the years, providing an opportunity for Barnard's physical education department to assist in directing varying student talents into one productive channel- Incipient dancers, athletes, artists, poets, and musicians participate enthusiastically, combining their skills to produce an effective whole.

Developed among undergraduates, the games originated in 1903 when the second-year class challenged the first-year to an informal and private contest. From this simple beginning the games grew, and the addition of a dance contest in 1908 completed the format as it exists today.

Greek Games naturally have been closely associated with Barnard. but the programme has been successfully adopted by other colleges and schools in the United States—it has been carried out, in a shortened version by summer camps.

Dedicated each year to a specific Greek God or goddess, whose charncteristics are used as a theme, the games at Barnard still take the from of a competition between the first-year and second-year students. Points are awarded to each class, after the completion of each event, on the basis of execution originality, and effect.

The setting for the games is a modern auditorium with a small, doric-columned stage rising in the center. The halls are covered with gray curtains, over which heavy laurel ropes are draped.

A colourful entrance procession begins the ceremonies. Members of both participating classes dressed in bright costumes, file in review before two white-clad priestesses representing the two classes. Next, the second-year priestess recites an invocation to the chosen deity in Greek, while the first-year priestess pours a libation and lights the altar fire. Then comes a dramatic moment when a second-year student steps forward, challenging, in Greek, all first-year students to try their skills; a first-year student herald accepts, and amid cries of "Nike" (victory), the games begin.

The chariot race is one of the spectacular and exciting events of the Greek games
Recreation

A dance is performed by a small group of the most able dancers in each class. The dance is based on one event in the reigning god's life, and music and choreography are original. Original lyrics are ready next; these also are based on the god's life.

The second part of the games is devoted to athletics, and includes discus-throwing, hoop-rolling, hurdling, and torch racing. This section also includes chariot racing—one of the most exciting and spectacular events in the games The "horses" for each chariot are four girls, trained to execute dance steps with grace and exacting precision.

As each event is judged, the victor is crowned with a laurel wreath by the second-year priestess. As a finale; the contestants join in a song honoring the deity, The victors and the vanquished unite, at last, in one final burst of enthusiasm; rivalry is forgotten, and only the joy of achievement remains.

The organization of Greek Games begins, of course, months in advance. But the first year and second-year students elect a Greek Games chairman in November, and the chairmen appoint committees of qualified classmates to them. Members of each of these committees form one Central Committee for Greek Games, and each class has chairmen of properties, costumes, dancing, athletics, lyrics, music and "entrance," as well as a business manager and publicity chairman.

From November until February first year students are familiarized with the procedure, and plans are drawn up Cards are distributed throughout the first-year class on which each girl is asked to indicate her talents, enabling the various committee chairmen to draw up lists of possible participants.

In addition to the student groups, two members of the physical education department faculty assist in all arrangements for the games. In addition, upperclassmen who have been prominent in the games in previous years are invited to help the first-year students.

The deity to be honoured is selected by early December. During Christmas vacation, music is written or adapted. Entrance stories colour schemes, costume designs, and chariot designs are prepared before the midyear vacation in February, and try-out meetings and rehearsals also are scheduled then.

Early in February, a member of the English department lectures on lyric writing, and this lecture opens a lyric contest. (Later, prize-winning lyrics are selected to be read at the games.) Both entrance and dance music must be approved by members of the music department. In march. try-outs for the speaking parts are held, and the priestess and challenger begin training with the speech department and the Greek department to perfect their roles.

All of the members of the opening processional must now attend rehearsals, and dancers must begin to practice their parts. The most skilled athletes are chosen, and they begin to train for their special events. Dances stories must be approved by English department advisors,costumes finished, music orchestrated, lyrics approved, and properties made ready. The games are held in May.

In all of these preparations, the cooperation of the faculty, and particularly of members of the physical education department, is manifest. The training of dancers and athletes for the games is included in the regular physical education schedule; many extra hours of practices, however, are always involved. Facutly assistance in other departments is entirely extracurricular.

As Professor Agnes Wayman, head of the Barnard College physical education department for many years, once wrote, "Just as music and poetry played a prominent part in the education of Greek youth to the end that there might be harmony of body and mind and soul, so the games and all that they demand in the way of thought and preparation tend to emphasize in the lives of the students participating a striving for beauty and perfection for itself alone. Here is an ideal 'way of education'."

Courtesy - Recreation.

India's Top Athletes, Coaches Train At Patiala

Jagdish R. Malhotra

More than 100 of India's top athletes and coaches have been taking advantage of an unprecedented opportunity to meet and compete with each other for the past three weeks

Patiala has been the site of the Amateur Athletic Federation of India (AAFI) Winter Trainning Camp organized as to train athletic coaches and also give specialized training to selected athletes of potential Olympic calibre. The camp...the fourth to be held by the AAFI...opened on December 16 and will close on January 4.

While the majority of the athletes are stars, taken as a whole they represent a good cross-section of young India.

Members of the camp...45 coaches and 53 athletes...range in age from 19 to 57. Among them are two women coaches and two women athletes.

Scientific training and instruction are being given by seven well-trained and experienced Indian coaches. Assisting them are two outstanding U. S. athletic coaches... Dr. J Kenneth Doherty, head track coach of the University of Pennsylvania, and Brutus Hamilton, director of athletics of the University of California

The 98 young men and women were chosen from among leading amateur athletes, solely on the basis of ability The remarkable thing about the camp is that it is being guided entirely by volunteers and coaches who seek nothing for themselves. (None of the officers or members of the AAFI Committee receives compensation.) There have been no great endowments nor have there been vast funds available

"In fact. most amateur sport organizations live from hand to mouth financially," declares M. C Dhawan. AAFI Honorary Secretary and Director of the Patiala camp "But their very weakness is their strength, for they serve an ideal and owe no allegiance elsewhere... they recognize no superior force, political or commercial. They have something more important than money, things of the heart and of the spirit."

To handle this enormous influx of India's top athletes, AAFI President Raja Bhalindra Singh has turned the beautiful campus, buildings and facilities of His Highness the PEPSU Rajpramukh's Yadavindra Stadium here into an "Olympic Village". The Stadium then is the real "melting pot", for here the men and women from all over India are living, relaxing, and exchanging stories of their own customs and states.

Every trainee-coach at the Patiala camp undergoes 7½ hours of rigorous training each day. The time includes lecture periods plus active athletics. The syllabus of the 20-day long course comprises theory and practice of every kind of athletic event What coaches learn in the lecture rooms in the mornings, they practice on the field in the afternoons.

Lectures, illustrated with movies and filmstrips, and demonstrations of proved techniques are given daily by the two American coaches: Dr. Doherty has over 26 years of athletics teaching behind him while Mr. Hamilton during the last 22 years has coached many individuals and teams to victory.

The Americans have brought with them over 100 films and filmstrips of world record-holders during the last 25 years.

With the training received at the Patiala camp, the 45 coaches will, on their return to their States, train athletes in their respective areas.

To date, the AAFI has trained some 136 athletes as coaches.

"In order to make real progress in athletics, we must have professional coaches in all our schools, colleges and institutions as they have in the United States," says AAFI President Bhalindra Singh. "In the U. K., there are over 2,000 coaches. India requires atleast 5,000 coaches to train its athletes.'

The 53 athletes now assembled at Patiala are getting specialized training in modern, proved techniques by the two American coaches and the seven AAFI coaches. On completion of the camp on January 4, they will prepare to go to Calcutta for the National Athletic Championships opening on February 11.

Besides Dr. Doherty and Mr. Hamilton, another leading American in the field of athletics also participated in the Patiala camp for three days. He was Mal Whitfield, the

crack Negro athlete, the fastest half-mile runner the world has yet seen (timing: 1 minute 48 6 seconds'), who also broke the world 1,000-meter record last year. Mr Whitfield was passing through India on a world tour.

The Director of the camp, M. C. Dhawan, has been active in athletics for 15 years. Presently a professor of athletic sports and physical education at Mayo College, Ajmer, he is a former India record holder in hop-step-and jump and represented India at the Xth World Olympic Games (1932) at Los Angeles.

One of the AAFI coaches at the camp is Dr. A. W Howard, Principal College of Physical Education, Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow (U. P). Dr. Howard previously a coach at Huntington College, Indiana, U S.A, has been coaching individuals and teams in India since 1944.

Yet another outstanding AAFI coach is Jal D, Pardivala, Director of Physical Education, Bombay City. He attended special courses in 1949 in this field of sport at Springfield College, Massachusetts.

Commenting of India's plans for training athletes, Dr. Doherty says: "Sport is fun, amusement, play, diverson and recreation only, and I am glad it is being kept so here. The AAFI adheres to this code of sport and conducts itself accordingly. America is proud of the prominent role Indian competitors have occupied during past Olympics.

"But most important, Indian athletes subscribe to the philosophy expressed so well by the Baron de Coubertin when he said: 'The important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win, but to take part The important thing in life is not the triumph, but the struggle. The esseential thing is not to have conquered, but to have fought well."

And Raja Bhalindra Singh, the AAFI President, adds: "We want Indian boys and girls to win and will do everything legitimately possible to that end, but we believe the *most* important thing is *how* they win."

(*Continued from page 22*)

The point now is with the majority of our schools being poor, can they find even this initial cost Granting that the initial costs cannot be found, I have a suggestion to offer. The game can be played equally interestingly on a flooring. You squat and play. The bounce out of the flooring is not different from that out of the planks. If nets cannot be afforded, dealwood bits can be substituted. We can make this practically no cost from the investment point of view. This should be welcome at every school from the elementary grade in every village.

I anticipate your question. You ask me whether the game will be just the same It cannot be otherwise. Whether in a fast moving game you can play from a stationary position as squatting? The game though revelling on the use of feet, has an equally important aspect namely that of receiving and sending the ball This aspect of the game develops. The game can be learned and practised on the lines that I suggest The suggestion is bound to create an interest in new quarters as the financial limitations of introduction are certain to be met with After a particular stage attention can be diverted to tables as it should be

This is a suggestion not only for every school that may for its reasons hesitate to put a table but also for every home This does not entail any expenditure. If all floors are chalked everywhere for this purpose we have made a start in the right direction. We can go one step further and in some deserving cases the association, in cooperation with trade and manufacturers may undertake to supply balls and rackets even if not always free, atleast on concessional rates to these pioneers It is bound to pay all in the long run And let there be no grumblings in throwing a few facilities on experimenting a suggestion.

The suggestion cannot be construed fantastic, for this is not mine or original I borrow this idea from the World Champions I mean Japan, whose men and women are at the very top. She trains her youngsters on such lines upto a certain stage with a view to popularise the game.

The aim of anyone is emulation. And why not we emulate Japan, in the matter of spreading and specialisation of the game. We are having shortly Czechs in our midst and a fresh impetus is bound to come to the game Will our great visitors and champions squat on the ground and play with ones that matter, I mean the little ones of today, who should be the bigs of tomorrow ?

WHITHER INDIAN FILMS ?

IS THE U. S. HOSTILE TO INDIAN FILMS?

"Sapiens"

The writer of this article, "Sapiens", has known Indian films for the last twenty years. His association with journalism commences even earlier. Today, apart from writing about Indian films to a few periodicals in this country, he is staff correspondent for a film paper published every day in New York and that is acknowledged an authority; in a similar capacity he represents a Tokyo weekly which is an authority on films in the Far East. He is au fait with the latest developments in the film world and his views deserve attention.

"Sapiens" argues there is a market for Indian films in the U.S. market but that the method and manner of approach is wrong.

The cloud that, two years ago was the size of a man's hand, has now gathered shape and is now lowering on the horizon. A categorical submission has been made to the Government of India by the Film Producers' Guild of Bombay that the entry of foreign films into India, in future be allowed only on the basis of reciprocity. Quite a reasonable request this, if the products on both the sides, answered to the same tests for excellence.

Time and again, there has been a demand for action at Government level to achieve this end but, till the Film Producers' Guild, Bombay, took up this matter, the issue was amorphous, vague and indistinct; there was the willingness to wound but considerable hesitancy about the readiness or capacity to strike. Once again, it may be said that no one has so far cared to answer the question whether the most aggressive action on our side would succeed even in inflicting a flesh wound on the adversary—for the question has now to be considered in the context of an ultimatum, and reprisals if necessary.

To understand the implications of the issue, it is necessary to go down to the fundamentals. The Producers' Guild is a very powerful body, small, consisting of the few topmost producer studio-owners of Bombay who could stand on their own legs, well knit and, in large measure, with no illusions colouring their outlook so far as the home market is concerned. To all intents and purposes the Guild, recently resisted the overtures of the Film Federation of India to affiliate itself and that was a courageous and correct decision, indeed.

If one would conduct an enquiry into the manner in which the umpteen film trade associations in this country are being conducted today and ascertain how many of the members have still the qualification to call themselves members, doing their fundamental duty by paying their annual subscriptions, it would be found that the pretensions of almost all of them to function in a representative capacity, are indeed hollow.

Quiescent Bodies

It must also be stated that, although these associations profess to have been functioning for quite a number of years apart from letting off some hot air occasionally, they do not appear to have fought one battle for the vindication of the rights of the film industry, which naturally leads to the conclusion that what is demanded at the point of the dagger sometimes is more a plea for a concession or a benefit than assertion of the right to have something on the basis of intrinsic merit.

Recently, the issue of compulsory screening of "approved" films was taken to the Supreme Court by a courageous exhibitor who acted as another Hampden, who 'with dauntless breast the tyrant of his little field withstood". These associations are now shouting themselves hoarse over this victory as though they had fought for it themselves Significantly enough, not even one of them

has done as little as pass a resolution thanking the exhibitor for what he has done.

The Producers' Guild has not made noise as, presumably, it believes in action. To all appearances it has all the potential strength of the MPAA. It has been very reasonable in its outlook and on this account has been accused, in some quarters, of co-operating with the Government, as though every action of the Government is inspired by hostility to the film industry.

That charge is as baseless as it is uncharitable to a Ministry conducted by one of the most brilliant men in the Central Cabinet who is both a scholar and an idealist, dreaming of and striving for the India which Gandhiji envisaged The views of the Producers' Guild, therefore, demand attention and deserve attention, too.

The word "foreign film" used in this context is an euphemism, deliberately imported into the question in order that it may not savour of hostility to Hollywood films. Yet, on a factual analysis, it is abundantly clear that the chief target—rather, the only target—is the American film industry, as many in India are under the impression that the U.S. is reaping a golden harvest in this country to the detriment of the Indian producer.

Imported Product

A few pictures have come infr quently from Japan and Italy, and from Russia. These have come more on an experimental basis as there are no visible signs of concerted attempts to establish markets in India. There will be critics who will say that with Russia we have established relations which will stand the test of time, at least so far as films are concerned. The traveller's love for the barmaid has often been found to be as ephemeral as it was insincere.

Quite a large number of pictures used to come from Britain but the flow has dwindled; reasons therefor are not pertinent to this article.

There is the other side of the picture also. Rightly or wrongly Indian films find a substantial market in the Far East, in Singapore and the Malay Sates, in Burma, in Indonesia. India is yet to show one picture from these countries and, film journals in Bombay, hotly crusading for a market in the U S., will grow red in the face if the suggestion that the same doctrine of *quid pro quo* should in fairness be applied by India to these producing centres in the Far East, before she could stake a claim in respect of the U S.

Roughly, as many Hollywood pictures come to India as there are fims made in India. In India, Hindi pictures enjoy an all India vogue while South Indian films are just tolerated in third-rate houses in the very important cities in the north, and that too mostly at morning shows. It has not occurred to any one in the South that there must be insistence on the north Indian screening as many Tamil and Telugu films as she imports into the South.

Out of the 3,500 theatres in India showing Indian films, barely seventy show foreign films. These foreign films are patronised by the cultured classes only, although it is true that those who make a practice of seeing Hollywood films are unable to endure an Indian film for five minutes. The Hollywood film is distributed on terms highly remunerative to the exhibitor as a result of which, even in the important cities, a class exhibitor would screen a Hollywood film on terms of percentage, while he would demand fixed hire from the producer of the proudest Indian film. The Indian film producer is still to learn that by starving the exhibitor, and through the process of block booking he resorts to—which has been declared invalid in the U.S.—he is acting like the Old Man of the Sea, throttling the exhibitor out of existence, subjecting him to a slow process of cruel death by degrees.

Fair Deal to Exhibitor

So long as the Indian producer is incapable of recognising that his welfare rests basically on a prosperous and contented exhibitor, so long will his product continue to be in the doldrums. But that is another question. It is not, however, suggested

that the exhibitor today is not getting the better of the producer through methods ingeniously contrived by him, much as the distributor has his own trade secrets to mulct the producer.

In spite of a recent claim that the Indian film industry is highly organised, the deplorable fact remains that this industry is very secretive about figures and statistics. A rough estimate is that the total income derived by the Indian industry is between 20 and 30 million per annum; there are figures to prove that the Hollywood industry makes in an year a sum not exceeding $ 600,000. On the basis of income per average theatre, the Hollywood film leaves the Indian product miles behind and the reason is there for any one to see. Better theatres and better pictures, which the exhibitor loves to screen and the patron loves to see.

Given the same conditions, and satisfying the same requirements, there is no reason why the Indian product should not make an equally brave show. But has the Indian film industry done ever so little for the achievement of this end? Leaders of the industry can answer this question. If they could find an answer for their own satisfaction, half the battle is won. The impression today is that in this "fillum business", the small fish are eaten by the big fish and the big fish are eaten by bigger fish.

Realist View Needed

The Hollywood producer exhibiting his pictures in India is under no illusions. He is a practical business man and would never think that, just because his product is well received in Madras or Bombay, it will be equally welcome in the hinterland, although a large majority of them speak a universal language where the moving-picture-content is all that matters, to the exclusion of sound. Take away the sound from a Hollywood film; it will still be interesting, an artistic whole. Take away the sound from an Indian film, it is as good as dead and a South Indian film will die in its own stink.

A reasonable proposition will be that Indian films may be shown in such theatres in the U.S. where there would be audiences to see them and, unlike India, there are such theatres known as art theatres where the emphasis is not on the "foreign" film, but on the art in a film wherever it may come from. That, even in the absence of such theatres in India, the Hollywood product should command patronage is a tribute to its quality.

It will be wrong to suggest that the Hollywood film is being thrust on India. On the same terms, any other country in the world is welcome to show her pictures in India and, other countries are making that attempt, particularly Russia. If tomorrow, the Indian exhibitor finds that he stands to make more money by screening Russian films, he will switch over without any further ado and the Hollywood producer, faced with a falling market, will fold his tent and depart. The fact is that, unlike films made in other countries, the Hollywood product, commands a world market and people all the world over are not fools or tools under the sway of the dollar imperialist.

The next question is whether there is a market in the U.S. for foreign films; admittedly and patently, there is;—witness the large number of Japanese films that are bought by the Americans in Japan and taken over. The American has no special love for the Japanese product and no special aversion for the Indian product; he has to pay in both the cases and the dollar he pays to Japan does not contain a mere 90 cents.

Example set by Japan

That again is a tribute to the Japanese people. With their industries torn to pieces as a result of the last war, the Japanese have made a magnificent and remarkable recovery. Indian film men who have visited Japan bear testimony to the planned production of films without wastage, within reasonable budgets. This has been done so well that, apart from the fact that Japan is today able to offer raw stock for film production to the outside world, she has long back wrested the claim now falsely advanced by India as the second largest

producer of films in the world—and that was so once upon a time on a quantitative basis And Japan makes equipment also.

It is to be remembered that during the last war, the Japanese and the American were at each other's throats. With the end of the war, the American has amply demonstrated the fact that the hatchet has been buried and he is first and foremost a businessman. It would be preposterous to argue that he has a special antipathy for the Indian product.

If the Hollywood film industry made as many pictures as would suffice for the home market, if then indeed the Japanese or the foreign film threatned her film industry at home, it would be arguable that she tried to shut out the foreign product. The present position is just the other way round. Mainly as a result of new processes like CinemaScope, VistaVision and Cinerama, the output is not high enough to meet the demand and with the film industry overcoming the TV threat, more theatres are being built and more patrons are flocking to the picture-house—and these have to be fed.

The American is casting about far and wide for suitable films that could be shown in his theatres at home and, to a large extent, it is his money which is financing production in many European countries. That is a separate question.

If the Indian film producer needs the help of the American producer in the shape of money, there is no point in holding a a pistol to his head and saying, "Stand and deliver! Your money or your life!"

American Interest

It would be ridiculous to suggest that the American distributor has not made genuine attempts to discover whether there are Indian films which could be screened in his country. He has and that will be news to many. Today there is a Hollywood producer in India who has seen every Indian picture with pretensions to the U.S. market and he has invariably found that, however much these pictures may be cuddled to the heart by Indian audiences, the American will *not* sit through two minutes of one of them. And it must be remembered that these pictures were made by Indians for the Indian market in the Indian way.

It may be necessary to say here that this Hollywood producer was in Madras some time ago and saw some "top" South Indian product. He saw two which he said could be made fit for the U.S. market provided the producers would make the necessary little changes, so as to make them appeal to the average American. Of this more anon.

When a person buys a product for commercial exploitation, it is a fundamental axiom that the buyer must be satisfied that there is profit in it If there is money in it, it is also axiomatic that the buyer will buy it—there is no getting away from either of these two positions. Just because the seller shouts from the house tops that he has made the greatest film under the sun, it may soothe his own conscience or flatter his ego—but it ends there. The buyer will certainly not take the cue from the seller. The South Indian may be a Gourmand delighting in his *illee* and pungent *sambhar*: the epicurean fastidiousness of the North Indian may sing paeans in praise of *roti* and *baaji*. Both are anathema to the American who will shout for good old soup and steak.

What has not been done

The charge I make is that no Indian producer casting an eye on the U.S. market has ever cared to find out what is the type of picture he should make which will find a market in that country. To try and sell refrigerators to the Esquimaux was the height of foolishness Putting it the other way round, has any Indian producer taken the advice of a seasoned American film man to find out whether any of his pictures would be acceptable to the U.S. market? The writer knows of one or two instances where the Indian producer has behaved like the frog in Aesop's fable.

They have no foundations in American culture or the American way of life and, they are willing to be guided by people who have seen the funnel of a ship or the wings of a Stratocruiser. It will be wrong

to assume that the American should welcome this product; he is looking for entertainment and not for pain in the neck. The lavish praises sung by the *chef* must find their justification in the dish on the table.

To go a step further, could the American be accused of hostility to the Indian product if other countries living the Western way of life are avidly welcoming the product. Try Australia, try Great Britain, try Canada and the Latin American countries Where the American is polite, these people will tell the Indian producer a bit of home-truth—and he is sadly in need of it

A month or so ago, a well known American producer, distributor and exhibitor, with a chain of theatres, came to India in search of Indian films and he went back disappointed. This person has millions to part with for good causes and he has brought into being an international body of Surgeons who are doing untold good throughout the world. But any sensible man would refuse to buy a leaky bucket to lift water from a well.

The further fact remains that India borrows her technique from Hollywood films and is not ashamed of it. Reviews of Hindi films in Bombay make it abundantly clear that these are plagiarised versions of the Hollywood product. It does require a lot of temerity to sell this *ersatz* product to the home of the genuine product and then scream aloud that the buyer is not fool enough to be taken in. There is another word for this kind of business.

Make Indian Films

The South Indian film is neither fish nor flesh nor good red herring and they are best described in a recent note circulated to members of Parliament. Strangely enough, much as one finds a *diamond* in the midst of so much quartz, the two pictures made in this country which could find a market in the U.S have been made in Madras and one of them is redolent of South Indian culture, when a mighty South Indian empire flourished.

You cannot go to Miss Universe with a Saree from the looms of India and ask her to wear it. If she refuses, it does not mean that she is hostile to India—nor can you call her names.

Then all this balderdash about reprisals. First, that is not the way to talk business or ask for goodwill. Secondly, the Indian market is of such little consequence to the Hollywood producer that he could with impunity forget about it. But with the stoppage of Hollywood films coming into India, 90 out of 100 producers in Bombay will have to go out of business for they thrive on imitation, however crude it might be. And South India which borrows her ideas largely from the Bombay film will be in a worse plight and must find new Gods and new religions and new castes and new communities to pour its vials of wrath on, or ridicule.

Application of sanctions is not the monopoly of one people, assuming that Government would be illadvised enough as to act. There can be retaliation and that would well nigh ruin the Indian film industry. Others have tried it and have been sharply brought to heel.

In Tamil, they have a saying about a monkey caressing himself. That is food for reflection for the Indian producer.

Read

THE FIELD

for all kinds of field news

BRIDGE NOTES

ARE YOU QUICK ON THE TRIGGER?

P. S. N. Sarma.

Experts are never tired of pointing out that there is nothing more lucrative in bridge than the penalty double. Charles Goren, the American champion, says: 'One of the great sources of unrealised wealth in the United States is the penalty double of overcalls at the level of one or two."

No one can dispute that this is wholesome advice. A whacking double not only benefits the doubler, but, like the Quality of Mercy, it also blesseth him that takes; it cures many an unwary player of the silly habit of kite-flying.

There is, however, another side to this business of penalty doubles which is not sufficiently stressed. An injudicious double can often act as a boomerang. The fiend of distribution can play havoc with high card strength and mortify the trigger-happy doubler. Again, when a contract which played in the normal manner will quietly go down a trick or two is doubled, it serves no other purpose than to give away valuable information to the enemy who will pull himself together and adopt the shrewdest line of play possible. The unwary double may also help the opposition to find a better parking place for the combined hands in another suit or in Notrump.

Of vital importance is the personality of the player whose call you double. The human element which has its place in all games is nowhere so predominant as in bridge. "We must know how to play people as well as cards," to quote Blackwood. There is no risk in having a go at the habitual overbidder, but one should think several times before trying to punish a sound player.

How very often does one hear the alibi at the bridge table when a double has misfired: "I held four plus honour tricks, partner. I had to double." I remember an occasion when this stale excuse called forth the riposte. "You didn't *have* to. It is not compulsory under the laws of contract bridge."

The partner's chagrin was understandable. He held a bust hand and did not take part in the auction. The contract was Five Diamonds by South, the complete deal being :—

Deal No. 1

	North	
	S. Q 8 7 4	
	H. 9 8 3	
	D. J 10	
	C. A J 9 4	
West		*East*
S. A K J 5 3		S. 10 9 6 2
H. A J 7		H. 10 6 5 4
D. 9 3		D. 6 5
C. K Q 3		C. 8 6 5
	South	
	S. None	
	H. K Q 2	
	D. A K Q 8 7 4 2	
	C. 10 7 2	

The contract was easily made, the declarer winning three Club tricks by the simple expedient of ducking when west played one of his honour cards on the lead of the suit. The deal serves to illustrate our first point that high cards are often powerless against freak distribution.

The following deals illustrate the second point we made, namely, that the double of a contract which appears to be by no means a walk-over often does more good to the declarer than to the defence.

Deal No. 2 *North*

S. A 8 5 4
H. A 3
D. A 10 8
C. A Q 9 2

West

S. 10 6
H. 10 9 7 6
D. 9 7 6 5 2
C. 10 8

East

S. K 2
H. K 8 4
D. K Q J 4 3
C. K J 3

South

S. Q J 9 7 3
H. Q J 5 2
D. None
C. 7 6 5 4

In this deal North made a slam try in spite of East's bidding Diamonds twice and landed in the quite unsound contract of Five Spades. East doubled and led the King of Diamonds. Declarer, though a good player, would certainly have tried the three finesses in Spades, Hearts and Clubs, but East's tell-tale double, following his loose overcalls, marked him with all the adverse high cards and enabled the declarer to make the only play which could succeed.

The declarer won the first trick with the Ace, ruffed a Diamond, played the Ace of Hearts and the trey. East had to take the trick. He made the best return of a third Diamond. It was ruffed, the Queen of Hearts was cashed, a Club being discarded in the closed hand. Avoiding the finesse, declarer played the Ace and another Spade, East had only Diamonds and Clubs to lead. Whatever he led now would give declarer his contract.

Here is the second deal in which the penalty double was a god send to the declarer.

Deal No 3 *North*

S. A 9 5
H. J 3
D. J 7 6
C. A 10 8 7 3

West

S. J 10 7 4 3
H. 9 8 7
D. A 8 4
C. 6 5

East

S. None
H A Q 6 5
D. K Q 10 9 5 2
C. Q J 9

South

S. K Q 8 6 2
H. K 10 4 2
D. 3
C. K 4 2

North-South bid game in Spades although East opened the bidding with One Diamond. West doubled and led the Ace of Diamonds and another Diamond. Declarer ruffed, and avoiding trumps, on account of West's double, entered dummy with Club Ace to lead the three of Hearts. West ducked, the King won and the deuce of the suit followed. East won and played a diamond. The declarer ruffed he ruffed a Heart, entered his hand with the King of Clubs to lead his last Heart. West had to ruff, having only trumps. He ruffed high dummy over-ruffed. A Club lead now forced West to ruff, and to concede the last three tricks to the Declarer's K Q 8.

Lastly here is a deal in which a thoughtless double by East actually drove the opponents into a successful and vastly better contract. North-south holding all the high cards in the pack between them got into a slam but the wrong slam—Six Spades. East doubled with the result that South who saw all of a sudden that his Spade suit was rather moth-eaten bid Seven Clubs, which was easily made.

Deal No. 4 *North*

S. Q 2
H. K Q 8 2
D. K 8 4
C .A K 10 2

West

S. 3
H. 9 6 5 3
D. J 9 7 3 2
C. 9 6 3

East

S. K 9 8 7 6
H. J 10 7
D. Q 10 6
C. 5 4

South

S. A J 10 5 4
H. A 4
D 5
C. Q J 8 7

BASKET BALL

'Reviewer'

Sixty years ago when Dr. James Nai Smith, a school teacher in his town of Springfield, Massachusetts invented Basket Ball, he would have had no idea that his rules would one day be translated into 30 languages. Basket ball is steadily gaining in popularity and it is computed that 20,000,000 are now playing the game. About 30 nations sent teams to the 1952 Olympics in Helsinki. It is said that in U,S the enthusiasm is so great that an estimated figure of 125,000.000 persons crowded into stadiums and sports arenas to watch the game of basket ball, a leading spectator sport.

Nai Smith conceived the game to provide a competitive sport for gymnasts. He was faced with the problem of developing a game of action, yet one suited to indoor play. After considering every existing play, he concluded that all successful sports were played with some type of ball.

He selected a large, light ball that could be handled by anyone with little practise. He ruled out roughness and tackling and decided that players should not be allowed to run with the ball. For goals he fixed a basket about 8 feet above the floor at each end of a wooden court. Step by step he developed the game of basket ball—the only major sport that has evolved from one man's ideas.

Nai Smith assigned 18 men to play the first game. The group selected at first, soon caught the spirit of the game. Before long students and towns-people were stopping by Nai Smith's gymnasium to watch the men play.

Basket ball has remained basically unchanged from those early days, although the number of rules have increased from Nai Smith's 13 to more than 250. Over the years, the size of the playing court has varied. Todays standard floor is 94 feet by 50 feet. There are five players in a team. The player earns two points for his team when he scores a field goal by throwing the ball through the basket. The free throw is awarded by the referee when the player is fouled.

Basket ball was first played at the Olympics in 1904, when the International games were held in St. Louis in the United States After that the game quickly spread to other parts of the world and by 1914, the game was being played in 75 countries. Its popularity abroad outshines the enthusiasm shown for it in the country of its origin Thousands of fans fill the stadiums and gymnasiums around the world to watch the many antics and skilful playing. Harlem Globetrotters, a negro basket ball team from Chicago are easily the best of the sides in the world playing the game.

Basket ball was introduced in India by the Y.M.C A. in the thirties. The new game was played with great zeal in all the Y.M.C.A. compounds. There have been many innovations in the game. Many hours are spent on passing, dribbling (bouncing the ball while running) shooting for the basket and developing team strategy. Basketball players these days are more skilful than the early participants in the game, who often scored only 6 to 15 points in a game. Today some teams average two points a minute and total over 100 points a game.

The game is growing popular in India and is played all over the country. As many as 13 teams participated in this year's championship.

This fifth National Basketball Championship held this year during the month at Calcutta proved a grand success to Mysore, the holders and this did not in the least come as a surprise, as in the very first game, Mysore exhibited excellent tactics and understanding of the game. The

(Continued on next page)

MOTORING NOTES

V. Venuswami Iyengar

One of the old Hindu proverb says "Even stone wears away if ants creep on it incessantly". If one takes this in the right sense he can understand that the constant motion of all moving parts of the car will generally wear away gradually.

If an engine shows some sign of loss of power it does not mean that a complete rebuilding is necessary. In many cases only a valve job, ring job, cleaning of car burettor or ignition system will do.

If the automobile engine properly maintained will operate long periods before necessity arises for recondition of same. On the other hand if it is neglected the period for engine recondition will come soon.

Deterioration in engine performance is a result of facts not in the metering or injection system but may arise from (1) wear, (2) corrosion, (3) carbon and sludge deposits and (4) mechancical failure. First and second of these are the most obvious. Third is responsible for a great deal of maintenance work. Last is an infrequent, though compelling cause for engine overhaul.

One can say that necessity arises for engine reconditioning which is as follows:—

(1) Falling of in performance, (2) increased noise while engine is working and (3) excessive of consumpation.

Car owners are advised to send their cars for engine reconditioning purpose just before the troubles develop, instead of running it until it falls apart. Such a procedure is the most economical one thereby you prevent high overhauling cost.

The essential points which all service men must keep in mind is that in order to make the modern automobile engine to work "like a new" can be a formidable job unless they adopt the precision methods for reconditioning parts and further checking the necessary parts so as to have correct alignments as recommended by the manufacturers and further they should give proper *fits for all moving parts, otherwise it will soon wear out and noise will be produced*

For the engine rebuilding jobs we require precision working machines such as for (1) cyclinder work, (2) crankshaft work, (3) valve, work, (4) bearing work etc Further they should have the following tools such as (1) Dial indicators, (2) surface plate large one (3) micrometers (4) surface gauges, (5) feelers and so on which are necessary to make sure, roundness, straightness, parallelism and correct clearances. If a good job is done after reconditioning, it will be as good as it was new.

Now-a-days worn parts can be rebuilt to make it like a new one.

Crank-Shaf Lapping

When the crank-shaft comes to the lapping operation with rough-ground surfaces It is first lapped with 90 grid aluminum oxide powder mixed in grease. If the surfaces are smooth-ground, 150 grid aluminum powder mixed in grease is used for lapping. For fine ground surfaces 500 and above grid mixed in grease is used for lapping. If a very high polish is required 800 and above grid mixed in oil is used for finished lapping. Lapping should have a mirror-like finish on the crank pins and journals.

Surface Finish

Now a days the use of roughness specification for the parts to be manufactured are

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(Continued from previous page)

league engagements or the preliminary bouts for the final, among the 13 participants, resulted in victories for Mysore, Bombay. Hyderabad, PEPSU, Services and Bengal. Mysore defeated Hyderabad–15–23, and Services beat PEPSU–39–28 Mysore beat Services by 35–24. In the women's event Bengal beat Mysore by 42–22.

now being introduced For this new instruments have been designed and are now being used in production in order to ensure requirement. It is being given more importance in the field of internal combustion engines and also in automobile industry where surface roughners is being specified on many parts. Now it is possible to specify the surface roughners on a blue print. This exact roughners on the machine parts can be easily produced.

The Society of Mechanical Automobile Engineers have recommended the "root mean square" (R.M.S.) method evaluating surface roughness in micro-inches.

For the purpose of this article, although the surface quality depends also upon such elements as molecular or atomic structure, hardness, crystal form and the like, only a few facts will be considered.

(1) *Surface Flaws* :—Irregularities of any sort that occur at any one place are at relatively infrequent and widely varying random intervals in a surface. A surface flaw may be a scratch, a ridge, a hole, a peak, a crack etc.

(2) *Waviness* :—a kind of surface deviation that consists of recurrent or random of irregularities in a surface having the form of waves. On smooth machined surfaces, the length of such waves ordinarily is between 0.04 and 1.0 inch and the height of the wave is generally not more than a few thousanths of an inch. Some irregularities can by conventional dial gauges appropriate sensitivity, with spherical work contacts of about 0.125 in diameter.

(3) *Roughness* :—Recurrent are random irregularities in a surface that have the form of small waves or bumps Roughness may be considered as being superimposed upon a nominal surface or upon a wavy surface. On smooth machined surfaces, the distance between the high spots of such irregularities is ordinarily between 0.0002 to 0.10 inch and their height is very much less than their width, usually being between 0 000001 and 0.0005 inch. Similar dimension for the irregularities in surfaces that are coarser or rougher than those generally classified as smooth will be proportionately larger.

(4). A nominal surface is one that is perfectly smooth and conform in all respects to the ideal shape of the surface as a plane or cylinder.

When it is necessary to get the dimensional accuracy closer than a few ten-thousanths inch or surface quality between 5 to 10 micro-inch (R.M.S.) most men assume that it is a job for honing or lapping as usually specified.

Abrasives are classified according to the grit size usually ranging from 60 to 1000. 1000 is the finest grit size

If you want to remove 0 0002 inch of metal, you should use 1000 grit aluminum oxide, if used in powdered form mix in grease and use for lapping. For removing 0 0002 to 0 005 inch, you must use fine grit at 500 mixed as above and further if you want to remove 0.0005 to 0.001 inch use 150 and above.

Surface-finish standards for surface quality control specimens are available in stainless-steel.

Micro-Drilling

Precision micro-drilling of holes as small as 0.001 inch diameter on a production basis is now possible with special equipment. To meet this demand a new technique has been developed in production of micro-drills and the equipment for using them to the point at which the fear of tool breakage is virtually eliminated.

Key to the process lies in the continuous reciprocation of the drill point, lifting it clear of the work every few seconds, and in the relatively low drilling speeds employed. The universally accepted formula for drill speeds, that is the smaller the drill, the higher the speed. Now in practice they found out this formula holds good upto,. only a certain point upto approximately 0 020 inch diameter after which new formulae must be used. The standard speeds for micro-drilling are 2600 to 2800 revolutions per minute (rpm) and should never exceed 4000 rpm under any circumstance

Micro-drilling is used for a number of different products as (1) injection nozzles for diesel and automobile engines (2) gas turbines, (3) oil burners, (4) watches etc. etc.

The drive motor is being mounted on a separate bench or stand and the drive is by using endless belt, thereby the vibration produced by the motor is being prevented reaching the drill. Feeding mechanism generally in the form of a balanced cross arm, mounted on pivots and bearing on the end of the spindle Finger-tip feeding lever is connected to the cross-arm by an adjustable rod. The lever is being operated by the first and second finger only.

A stereoscopic microscope is usually mounted on the drill-press base for observing work progress and also for checking that the drill is running true Excessive drill pressure or improper alignment will cause drill wabble and inaccurate hole.

Engine Bearings of the Automobiles

While assembling new half bearings, you should not forget to see the joint faces should be slightly wider than the bore of the case or cap into which it is to be fitted. That is, the bearing shell should not fit loosely in its seat, but there should be some pressure to force it to "bottom". If any main-bearing shells are found loose they should be carefully spring out or spread the bearing at the split diameter. Generally the bearings should be spread from .005 to 015 wider than the diameter of the case bore and should be kept parallel. The importance of proper fit between the bearing back and its seat can be best understood when we fully appreciate the main function of a plain or so called sleeve type bearing The whole object of a bearing is to produce as little frictional heat as possible and then to readily dissipate or carry this heat to the larger surrounding mass—namely, crank-case or block. Babbitt lining in comparison to other materials, meets the first part of this requirement—and the second part is dependant upon the proper fit or contact between the bearing back and its seat. Lack of contact here, as already mentioned, will produce air spaces and these spaces will prevent the efficient conveyance of the heat from the bearing itself into the greater surrounding mass—*thereby* allowing the heat to build up in the bearing itself often to a point where failure takes place.

Modern shimless or full half bearings made for service replacements, have the proper height so as to allow the correct pressure at assembly. Filing the joint faces of the main bearing is not a good practice.

The method for Bond test bearing is as follows :—(1) A bearing which is correctly bonded to the shell should ring clearly like a bell when tapped with a small hammer when it is supported on one finger so that it is free to vibrate. (2) The second method of checking the bearing Bond is to drop the bearing from about ½" away from flat steel plate. This should give a clear ringing sound instead of a dull sound.

Those bearings which have been for a long service or subject to extremely heavy duty during periods of sustained high speed operations, often shows a sign of fatigue with small cracks on the lining or in more advanced state of fatigue with loose pieces of babbitt. Cases have been known where the original bearings, after reasonably long service, were reassembled following a casual inspection and minor assembly adjustment, and then, after a relatively low additional milege, it was necessary to tear down the engine to look at the bearings as the oil pressure had suddenly dropped too low. The bearing was found having small pieces of babbitt broken out at their ends allowing oil to escape freely. At the time when it was reassembled, in the engine it was not noticed properly the minute cracks that has appeared before. It should have been ignored. In view of experience of the nature one should inspect the bearing surface carefully with an ordinary magnifying glass before accepting the old bearing for further use. Moreover Bond test should also be used on used bearings before being reassembled in the engine.

Add to your knowledge of Cricket

(ANSWERS & COMMENTS)

1. *Not more than Eleven.* Cricket is usually played between two sides of eleven players each. But the law provides for change in composition. We have sides of 12 each in games like charity matches. There are unequal combinations also as in games like, Australia Vs English Public School's XV, or M.C.C. versus Combined Schools of India etc. But in all these cases the consent of the opposing side is required. But no consent is required if a side chooses to play with 10 or less. The law can read better with 'Not more than eleven'.

2. *In.* When a batsman is outside the crease, he is liable to be run out. When he is in, he cannot ordinarily be runout. When a substitute runner plays for a batsman and if the runner is outside the crease, even though the striker is in, he is liable to be run out. Some time denotes such circumstances and hence in.

3. *Any Cause.* A substitute is played as a matter of right under the rules for an injured player during the game. But a substitute can be conceded at any time for any reason by the opposing side. Hence any cause.

4. *Inside*: The word 'inside' is clear as to the side requiring a substitute.

5. *Umpires.* There are only two Umpires provided for in the rules. Though only two scorers ordinarily function in a match, one for each side, there is nothing in the rules restricting the number of scorers. Hence umpires

6. *Consult.* Though the rules provide for the scorers to bring to the notice of the Umpires, persistent mistakes like mis-counting of balls in an over, etc. the rules strictly forbid interference by scorers in any manner. They can however consult the umpire on doubtful points at all times.

7. *5¾*—A cricket ball usually weighs only 5½ ounces But the weight can range between 5½ and 5¾ ounces. Many suggest that the weight of the ball although is only 5½ ounces can also be 5¾.

8. *Played out.* When a ball is lost, the rules provide for the substitution of another ball, but it should be of the same wear and tear as the one lost. A new ball can only be taken at stipulated periods and times, that is after it is played out only.

9. *Ends*—The Umpires are only appointed for ends and not for sides.

10. *After*—The fielding side is allowed to demand a new ball not at, but at any time after 200 runs or 55th over. The law further provides that when a new ball is taken at the 210th run, or 56th over, the next new ball can only be taken after 410th run or 101st over, and not before. If captains and Umpires agree, an old ball can be substituted but new ball can be had only at certain periods. Hence after.

11. *Bat*—It is true a number of balls are used during the match and balls again are substituted under certain conditions. All these require certain conditions to be fulfilled. But a bat can always be changed by a batsman at his will and pleasure. Hence bat.

12. *Captains*—The rule provides for dispensing of bails only by captains. The Umpires usually interefere when there is disagreement between rival captains and when appealed to by either of the sides.

If you are not already in the field
It's time you get

THE FIELD

RAMAYANA

Keerthanacharya C. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar

The story I am telling you is older than the oldest. It is the only biography of the Lord. It was not written but sung to sweet music. It was composed by Maharishi Valmeeki. It is in seven cantos of 500 chapters and a minimum of 24000 stanzas. Kusa and Lava, the very sons of the Lord, Rama, the hero of the story, conveyed the message therein to the hearts of men by singing before many assemblies. Charles Albert, late King of Sardina helped Gorresio to bring about an edition in 865. An Italian rendering of it was published by him in 1870. This was followed by the French translation of Hippolyte Fruche. In the year 18.6 Schlegel gave to the world, a Latin translation of first Kanda and a part of the second. The Serampore Missionaries were the first to give this the English garb. But they could go no further than the first two Kandas and half. Between 1870 and 1874 one Griffith, Principal of the Banaras College, translated this to English verse. In 1891 Manmatha Nath Dutt completed a prose version of this in English, which by the way is the latest work. But this is considered too literal and unsuitable. Most translations are mischievous than useful, as they give an incomplete account, in some places a distorted picture of the poet's mind. Many are the commentaries, undertaken by the authorities and we return to these for explanations, inter-pretations, amplifictions reconcilliations and rounding off

From the very far off time of Manu, the Divine Ruler, the mighty Kings of Ikshvaku held sway over the broad earth. To this their vast realms known as Kosala, Ayodhya now known as Oudh was the Capital. In this best and fairest of kingdoms, many many trillions of years ago, reigned Dasaratha. He had everything except one. For long he was not blessed with issues to continue his good line. He pleased the Gods and late in life had four sons out of his three wives, Rama, the first born to Kausalya, the eldest, is the perfect hero of this perfect text. To Kaikeyi the second, was born Bharata; Lakshmana and Satrugna were the twins born to Sumitra, the last wife. These children grew up soon into lovely boys well versed and accomplished in every thing

One day to the Court of Dasaratha came Viswamitra, a very learned sage. He represented that the penance he was carrying on was greatly annoyed and disturbed by Mareecha and Subahu, two skillful rakshasas. He solicited the services of Rama being lent for 10 days and no more as he believed Rama alone could destroy them. Dasaratha was loath to send his kid for such a mighty undertaking but on the intervention of sage Vashishta, the State Priest, it became not possible for Dasaratha to acceed to the request of Viswamitra. So Rama went and along with him Lakshmana was sent. They travelled quite a long way and in the good company of the sage the boys went on learning a good deal. At last they came on a forest, the remains of once famous and populous lands laid waste beyond all hope of recovery. Here held a terrible reign, a Yaksha woman Tataka by name, with the strength of thousand elephants and capable of taking any form at will. On encountering her, the boy hero was bidden to remove her and he shot at her a fiery shaft, which removed the fiendish life off her. Viswamitra was very pleased with the boy's performance that he taught him at once the mysteries connected with war like weapons; their application and withdrawal. With these two boys keeping vigil all through, it became possible for Viswamitra to successfully conclude the penance he had undertaken.

After this, the boys wended a long way with the sage, to Mithila, a neighbouring kingdom. There rules a great king Janaka by name. His daughter Sita who had come off the earth, had grown into a gem

of a girl. Janaka had made her, the prize of valour, to be won by the strongest arm and the bravest of hearts. And to this purpose he had set a mighty bow, the stringing of which even, had not been essayed by the strongest. Many a suitor had turned back in disgrace and disappointment. At the instance of Viswamitra, Janaka showed the young hero the great bow. Rama matched his might with the mighty bow and grasped the weapon by the middle and held it aloft as if it were a feather. He strung it and drew to his ear, when the mighty bow snapped in twain right at the middle, rocketting the earth below and the heavens above. Sita was presented to Rama and accepted. Janaka offered each of the other three brothers a bride each The four brothers were married in great pomp Soon after the four royal brothers clasping the hands of the four respective maids wended their way back to Ayodhya.

Then came Parasurama on the way and challenged the young Rama to handle the mighty bow of yore used by Vishnu and invited him to a battle Rama broke the bow and instead of doing away with the opponent deprived him of his proud powers and thus went disgraced Parasurama, the very valiant. A great welcome awaited the royal party at Ayodhya and after rounds of feasting mirth and celebrations, each settled down to his work, the royal princes engaging themselves in court work. There was an invitation to Bharata from his uncle for a holiday and Dasaratha sent him thither with Satrugna. Rama and Sita spent the happy years, one chasing the other, tripping over the head of Rama and the love of his heart, Sita. They grew more and more into each others soul and being.

Dasaratha yielding to the half repeated prayers of his subjects, set his heart upon making over the kingdom to Rama and along with it the cares of the State. Now Kaikeyi, the beloved of his wives, viewed with a troubled heart and envious eye, the gorgeous preparations that were on foot towards installation of Rama. Long ago during a fierce battle, she had saved the life of the king at the peril of her own and he in a transport of gratitude had wished her to ask of him any boon she would. This was her time and said she "Exile Rama to the forest and crown Bharata in his place." Dasaratha had never gone back on his words. The result was, Rama went to the wild woods and with him went the life and happiness of Dasaratha, for Rama was the joy of his old age and the pride of his heart. Rama, the highest in filial love, cheerfully gave up the crown of gems and adorned the hermit's garb to honour his father's words and gladden the heart of his mother Kaikeyi. Lakshmana was before Rama in his preparations to leave, a very rare example of fraternal affection. Sita dearer unto her Lord, than his very life living in him and for him accompanied Rama to the wild woods.

The sad king and the sadder subjects followed them a long way. On the banks of the Ganges Rama came upon a dear friend Guha, the king of the wild foresters and after bidding his charrioter Sumanthra to go back to his father, penetrated into the forest. Guided by him they travelled over many a trackless forests and forded many a foaming torrent until they halted at the hermitage of Saint Bharadwaja. He directed them further on to Chitrakuta's hill where the brothers built for themselves a charming cottage and led a calm and peaceful life in the pleasant woods.

Meanwhile the unhappy father had passed away in an agony of grief. There upon the councellors of the Court, called upon Bharata to accept the vacant throne He would not hear of it even. He was soon with the royal exile. He begged of Rama to come back and rule over his people. "Now, that our father is no more, yours is the crown Come back and be King over us," he implored in all humility and sincerity. All was in vain. Though the kingdom was his by right and might, he had given his word to his Sire. Gently but firmly he persuaded Bharata to go back to Ayodhya. Bharata was disappointed but was not beaten. He begged earnestly for Rama's

sandals. These, the visible representatives of the rightful King and the invisible source of Bharata's wise Government and the welfare of his kingdom, he carried with him on his head and wended his way back not to Ayodhya, but to Nandi gram, from where as the regent of the royal sandals, placed in Ayodhya, he looked after the affairs of the kingdom, living the life of a hermit: his heart with Rama, his eyes ever turned along the road that should bring his brother back home.

As at Chitrakuta, he was easily accessable to his friends and subjects, Rama moved to the wild woods of Dandaka. He carried on the good work of putting down evil. Viradha, a fierce rakshasa was the first and foremost to fall to his hands. Holy sages and countless ascetics who had made this forest, their home, felt safe with Rama in the woods, which were infected with fierce rakshasas and lawless asuras. Keeping these away from the good ones, Rama spent his days in the sweet company of the learned and good. Rama gave them his word that at every opportunity he would root out the wicked ones. Greatly angered, there came on him a rakshasi of terrible powers and Rama not having his heart to kill a woman, vile though, sent her away in disgrace, mutilating her body. Infuriated by the sight of their sister disfigured and insulted and instigated by her taunts her brothers Kara, Dhushana and Trisiras, headed a host of 14000 terrible warriors, and marched forth to battle against Rama. Rama poured forth fire and destruction from his mighty bow and despatched these to roothless death.

News reached not long after Ravana, the Chief of Rakshasas, of the total annihilation of his kinsmen. Enraged he sought the assistance of Mareecha to accomplish his fiendish scheme of revenge. Mareecha tried hard to dissuade Ravana bringing upon his head the wrath of Rama and compelled, he had to accompany him at last. They reached the hermitage of the royal brothers. Ravana used Mareecha to decoy the brothers far, far away from their cottage and in their absence made away with the spouse Sita, and conveyed her to his island home of Lanka, Ceylon, wounding to death Jatayu, the vulture king, who defended Sita with the last drop of his blood. The brothers came soon after and found that their house was left unto them desolate, for Sita was not there. Jatayu was found hanging on to his life, only to tell Rama, the cruel outrage perpretrated. Mighty grief overcame Rama and the forest of Dandaka bent under this misery and sorrow. With a supreme effort Rama recovered himself and after consigning to flames the mortal remains of Jatayu, the faithful vulture, plunged into the deep woods in quest of Sita.

They then met a fierce rakshasa, Kadamba, a horrible creature; who on being slain, got purified at the hands of Rama, and he directed Rama to contact Shabari, a woman ascetic. She received Rama and directed by her he reached the shores of lake Pampa.

There he met a monkey. Hanuman, who introduced him to his master, Sugriva. To him Rama related his grief and misfortune. Sugriva was glad to hear of a companion in distress, for he himself was put to shame and driven out by his brother with whom he was in blood fued. The two swore eternal friendship and Rama swore that he would slay that brother of his and put him on the throne. Sugriva narrated the great strength of his brother Vali and said that he was unequalled, very fierce and the terror of gods and men. Rama soon set at rest Sugriva's doubts and fears by giving a demonstration of his prowess Where upon the party proceeded to Kishkinda where lived Vali Not heeding to the words of Tara his wife, who smelt unauspiciousness, Vali made a mad rush to battle against Sugriva and in that fierce battle Rama's shaft cleft his mighty heart in twain. And then was seated Sugriva on the throne of his brother.

In hot haste Sugriva sent for all the monkeys and despatched them to the four directions in search of Sita. Of those that proceeded south, was Hanuman, the pride and glory of his race. He heard from Sam-

pathi, the vulture, that Sita was in Lanka, held there in durance vile by the infamous Ravana. With a tremendous leap he vaulted steer over the 200 leagues of roaring waters that lay between. Landing on the first island where the fiend Ravana held sway, he came upon Sita in the Asoka grove, her heart far away over the wide waters and with her lord. He related to her all that befell Rama, in the meanwhile. He assured Sita that the Lord will spare no pains to reach her soon and sooner than she would anticipate, she can see him. And half in sport, he departed from there shattering to pieces the ornamental gateway of that pleasure garden. This brought on his head the guards, and after a struggle he was bound by Indrajit, son of Ravana and taken before the Rakshasa chief. After giving Ravana a bit of his mind and after heaping insults, he freed himself and burnt with hostile flame, the whole of the town except where Sita was seated. He flew back on the wings of speed to carry the welcome tidings to the expectant ears of his master. Standing before Rama he shouted, "Found. These eyes are erstwhile blessed with the sight of my mother Sita." Along with Sugriva and his countless hosts Rama and Lakshmana lost no time in reaching the shores of the dark ocean. Rama called the lord of the waters to come unto him. As he did not do so, he strung his bow and shook the mighty ocean to its very depth. The sea lord came offering profuse apologies and at his advice Rama directed Nala, the monkey chief to build a bridge across the waters. Over this they crossed to the island home of Ravana. Each side gathered forces and a dire battle was fought. Ravana fell ultimately, extending Rama and his resources to the utmost.

Sita was again his, but sad was his heart to accept her, as he felt that it might be said that cruel Ravana had laid his unclean hands on her. She brooked not the thought and consigned her fair body into the flames. Gladness filled the heart of Rama, as Sita came out borne back by the God of fire. Rama took her back again. After crowning Vibheeshana, the brother of Ravana, as the King of Lanka, with friends and followers he turned his face towards Ayodhya They were conveyed home quickly in the swift coursing Pushpaka, the magic air cart. Halting for a while at Bharadwaja's cottage he sent word through Hanuman in advance to announce his arrival to his brother Bharata.

At Nandhigram, the brothers put away the matted locks and the leaf habitants of recluses. Rama pure and stainless welcomed Sita to his heart and took his place upon his father's throne.

Many, many millions of people, for thousands of years, have been believing in Ramayana. It is the belief of every one that such a big lot cannot all be wrong Ramayana is therefore read or heard over and over again in most houses in the belief that this gives a man everything he holds dear and valuable in the world and leads him on to the feet of the Almighty.

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(Continued from page 41)

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5 for 64	Kuppuswami (Bharatni C. C) Vs Egmore Club	ID—Bz

(It is needless to point out that only with the cooperation of Clubs a better service can be maintained and we solicit same—Ed.)

(Continued from page 42)

Yearling (1) Miss Pop (2) Pushpamala (3)

2. Guindy Plate : 5½ fur.—1m 19.35 sec.
Gay Kiss (1) Miss Defiant (2) King's Dream 3)

3. K. O. Goldie Memorial Plate : 1m.—54 sec
Glasgow Paddock (1) Anamicao (2) Dark S n (3)

4. November Plate : 7 fur.—1 m. 39.1/5 sec.
Divorce Court (1) Guidance (2) Tour de Argent (3)

5. Ootacamund Plate : 1 M.—1m. 58 sec.
Veronica (1) Prohibition (2) Street Lavender (3)

The Twenty Sixth :

1. Godavari Plate : 1 M—1m 50 sec.
Sun Bonnet (1) Petricia (2) D the Djin (3)

2. Bangalore Plate Div. I—7 fur—1m. 35 2/5 sec.
Bus cheon (1) Sun Burst (2) Shookariva (3)

3. Mayavaram Plate : 1 M :—1 m. 48.25 sec
Daamini (1) Sugar Daddy (2) Velveteen 3)

(4) Agra Plate : 6 fur :—1m 20.2/5 sec.
Pardesi (1) Quip (2) Navely (3)

5. Steward's Cup : 6 fur :—1m.18 sec.
Long Shanks (1) Belton limit (2) Forest Star (3)

6. Bangalore Plate Div. II : 7 fur :—1m 36 sec.
Florida (1) Bold Note (2) Rooney Girl (3)

7. Woodside Plate : 1 M 1 fur :—2m. 2. sec.

7. Priesbill (1) Flying torpido (2) Orchard Hill (3)

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Forecast Contest No. 2

Forecast Contest is promoted with a view to stimulate and sustain interest in sport and games Every *bona fide* subscriber is entitled to participate in same without any obligation. These competitions will be governed by such rules and regulations as are framed from time to time. There is no entry fee Every competition will carry a handsome prize. Opinion pools will be run. Subscribers are invited to express their views on current problems relating to the game or its reform You must be a subscriber te participate in these contests.

All you have to do is to correctly forecast the results of the seven matches given hereunder. All correct answer will receive a prize of Rs. 100 In the event of there being more than One All Correct Solution, the Prize amount will be divided among winners. If the game is not started or abandoned without a ball being bowled, whatever may be the forecast you will be deemed to have Forecast aright. Only Official results will be taken into account.

No.		PLAYING AT	PLAYING ON	RESULT
1.	INDIA vs PUNJAB C.A.	Sialkot	3-4-6 Feb.	
2.	,, vs PAKISTAN SERVICES XI	R Pindi	8-9-10	
3.	,, vs PAKISTAN 4th TEST	Peshawar	12-13-114-15	
4	,, vs. NORTH ZONE	Lyallpur	17-19-20	
5	,, vs. COMBINED SCHOOLS	Karachi	22-24	
6	,, vs. PAKISAN 5th TEST	Karachi	From 26th	
7	ENGLAND vs AUSTRALIA 5th TEST	Sydney	From 25th	

Enter in the last Column Win or Defeat or Draw against each match for the side first mamed The entry must reach before 31—1—1955. Fill in Ink. Entry form may be on plain sheet.

In entering the Competition I abide by the decision of the Editor in all matters.

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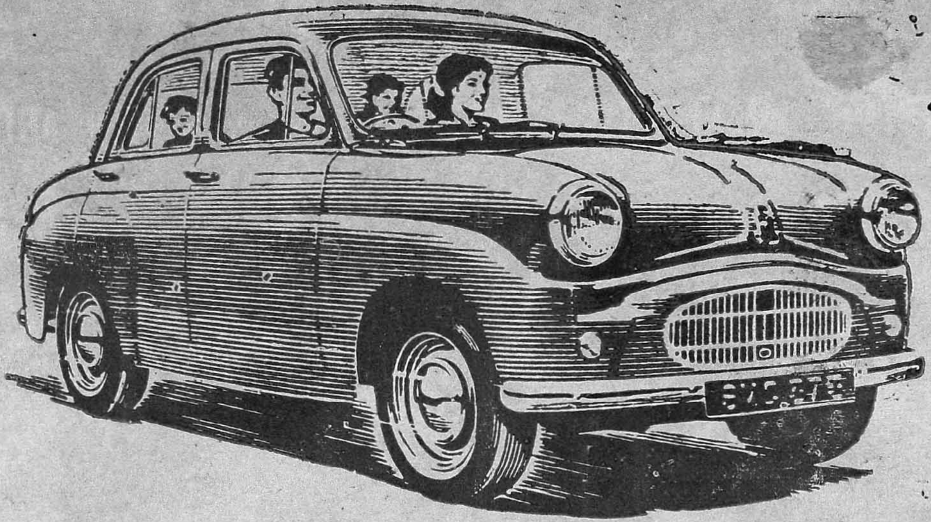

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